



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

THE BEST THING
IN SIGHT
IS
CROOKES' GLASSES.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,024

號四十二第萬二第

日三初月七年戌壬

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1922.

五拜禮

號五廿月八年一十國民華中

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INTIMATION

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SPARKLING ALE
PURPLE TRIANGLE.

Specially brewed for hot
climate, lighter than the
well-known Red Triangle.

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MACGREGOR
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NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of KLEBS
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
favorite powders—E. C. and SMOKE-
LESS DIAMOND.
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& AMMUNITION STORE.
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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

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G. MOUSSON.

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8:00 " 9:30 " 10 " 15 "
9:30 " 11:00 " 15 " 15 "
11:30 " 12:30 p.m. 15 " 15 "
12:30 p.m. 2:30 " 10 " 10 "
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NIGHT CARS.
8:50 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 9:20 p.m.
9:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11:45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAY.
7:30 a.m. to 7:45 a.m.
8:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9:30 " 11:00 " 10 " 10 "
11:30 " 12:00 noon " 15 " 15 "
12:00 noon " 1:00 p.m. " 10 " 10 "
1:00 p.m. " 4:00 " 15 " 15 "
4:00 " 8:10 " 10 " 10 "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road.
Season tickets available for all cars,
time tables, and can be obtained on
application to the Company's Office. No
Season tickets are issued until payment
thereof. Cheques or Bank Notes or
Post Office Orders are not accepted.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1922, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20
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SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS
London, Southampton and Basinstoke.

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS.
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.
TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES
8 TO 90 H.P.
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.
WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

FOR QUOTATION, APPLY—

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SHANGHAI.



PYJAMAS

Eight hours work, eight hours play, eight hours SLEEP! So why not have the right kind of sleeping suit.

We have a nice selection in the long or short styles in cotton, wool and cotton and all wool materials suitable for all temperatures.

BATH ROBES, KIMONOS, BATH SLIPPERS.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road, Central.

Special Display BATHING DRESSES

Distinct
Quality and Design.

PRICED AT LOWEST
FIGURES.



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LAST WEEK

WHITEAWAY'S GREAT SALE

MONDAY, Aug. 28th to SATURDAY, Sept. 2nd.

FINAL REDUCTIONS

ALL SURPLUS STOCK, ODDMENTS AND
REMNANTS WILL BE CLEARED THIS WEEK.

REGARDLESS OF COST.

BARGAINS AT HALF PRICE.

BARGAINS AT QUARTER PRICE.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS AT ONE DOLLAR.

SPECIAL BARGAINS AT FIFTY CENTS.

FRESH BARGAINS EVERY DAY.

SALE ENDS POSITIVELY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

SUN YAT-SEN'S STORY OF CANTON COUP.

A PLOT BY CHEN CHIUNG MING TO
ESTABLISH FEUDAL DOMAIN.

FEAR OF RE-UNIFICATION.

THE WAY TO PEACE.

Reuter's Agency at Shanghai has been asked to issue the following statement by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which he has addressed to the Foreign Powers:—
"The illegal dissolution of Parliament in 1917 divided China politically and created the problem of re-unification. Constitutionalists have held that re-unification could not be effected without the re-assembly of Parliament. This view was resisted for more than five years by the northern military leaders, but the definite failure of the latter to govern China without a legal Parliament has led them to accept the Constitutional doctrine of re-unification.

"On June 6th last, I issued a declaration which welcomed this significant change of attitude on the part of the men who were mainly responsible for the forcible dissolution of Parliament and who, in five years of civil war, sought to crush the Constitutional movement. After taking counsel with Dr. Wu Ting Fang, my revered colleague and sage counsellor, I invited the northern military leaders to express in certain objective terms their acceptance of the Constitutional view. Steps were being taken to initiate formal negotiations on the subject between my Government and the north when Chen Chiung Ming—on June 16th, ten days from the day of my declaration—attempted to assassinate me at Canton and succeeded in subverting the Government of which he was a member and virtually caused the death of the most valuable political life in China. I refer to Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who died of grief and indignation at an act of treachery which appeared to ruin his hope of seeing a re-unified China. His dying message to the nation makes this abundantly clear.

"Why did Chen Chiung Ming break out in rebellion at a moment when his leader and the Chief Executive of the Government which commanded his allegiance was about to engage in negotiations definitely leading to the re-unification of China? I cannot yet bring myself fully to answer this question for the information of foreigners. There is a heinousness in the man's conduct which it seems to me, may lower the Chinese character in the estimation of those who are unaware of the sources of its moral strength. In a manifesto to my countrymen, I have dealt with Chen Chiung Ming's action more fully than I can or care to do in this place. This must suffice here.

KWANGTUNG AS FEUDAL DOMAIN.

"Chen Chiung Ming knew that negotiations were about to take place which would necessarily end in the political re-unification of the country after six grievous years of dissension and strife. He knew that Dr. Wu Ting Fang had been invited to head a government at Peking and he knew that, in the first instance, this invitation would have served as a basis for the further and real negotiations between my Government and the northern military and political leaders. But he knew that, if re-unification took place before he could regain a dominant position in China, it would be impossible for him to realize his plan of securing the province of Kwangtung as his share of the spoils in my scheme of re-unification. He desired Kwangtung as a feudal domain. That is why he did a traitor's work.

"My reading of Chen Chiung Ming's policy as Governor at Canton had already led me to suspect him of reverting to a feudal conception of China as a bundle of small states and principalities which would find its first concrete expression in the province of Kwangtung under his rule. It was in this sense that I was moved to look upon his attempt to administer Kwangtung as if it were separate and apart from the rest of China, under the unreal pretext of making it a model province and claiming Canton for the Cantonese. And I may now state it was this distrust that partly influenced me in deciding to relieve him last April of his high offices, except that of Minister of War. His conduct now proves that I have not been wrong in my reading of his mind.

"As a result of Chen Chiung Ming's rebellion, I have been unable for two months to follow up the negotiations for the re-unification of the country. I considered it my duty to attempt a liquidation of the military situation at Canton before coming up north to assist in a settlement of the larger national question, but I have had to leave the Canton situation unliquidated for the present, because I have been unable to become less imperative than my presence in a centre where it would be possible to meet other national leaders of the country either personally or through their accredited representatives, with a view to effecting the re-unification of China. This is the reason why I have come to Shanghai.

THE ROAD TO PEACE.

"I have, however, to emphasize the fact that re-unification without peace is wholly illusory. While the effective assumption by Parliament of its duties means the political re-unification of the country, the nation's peace and welfare can only be secured:

(1.)—By the readiness of every citizen of the Republic to obey Parliament. And here I have again to reaffirm my willingness to abide by the decision of Parliament regarding my own constitutional status;

(2.)—By striking at the main root of all national disorder, which is Chinese militarism. There can never be peace in China until the armies of the Tschunghs are disbanded and converted into labour corps, as outlined in my declaration of June 6th;

(3.)—By the wise development of our great natural and other resources, not for mere wealth, but for the contentment

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL TO OWN A CINEMA.

FILMING MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES.

The following minutes appear in the latest issue of the Shanghai Municipal Gazette:—

Following upon discussion of this matter with the Commissioner of Public Works, in accordance with the Council's directions of June 21st, it was ascertained that the Commissioner of Public Health had already gone fully into the question from the point of view of Health Department activities. In the circumstances, it was arranged that the latter should, at the same time, deal with the question from the point of view of other Departments. His report, which has been circulated to members, is now submitted, and it is noted that, at first, he proposes to deal only with Health Department activities, postponing extension to the activities of other Departments until sufficient time has elapsed to benefit by the experience of the Health Department. It is also noted that the initial expenditure involved amounts to Tls. 2,750, which includes the cost of a camera and fittings, Projector and fittings, Films, Screens and Lantern Slides, etc.

At the outset of the discussion which takes place, the Chairman remarks that the Council had already approved the proposal in principle, on the understanding that the estimated initial expenditure would be in the neighbourhood of Tls. 1,000. The Committee is informed that the estimate of Tls. 1,000, mentioned to the Council, represented the cost of a camera and projector only, and did not include the various other items now included, which, to a large extent, represent working expenditure.

The Chairman remarks that, of all the Departments, the Health Department appears to provide the greatest scope for this class of work. After stating that, before according its approval, the Council desires to be satisfied that the expenditure involved is fully warranted, he requests the Commissioner of Public Health to express his opinion on the subject. In application of the views expressed in his report, the latter refers to the great advantage from an educational point of view, which the utilization of cinematography in Public Health work confers. He states that, by this means, the public would obtain a higher appreciation of the Department's efforts, and that, as a result, many of the difficulties against which the Department has at present to contend, would gradually disappear. After enumerating the various subjects which, at first, would be dealt with at the Branch Health Offices, Markets, Schools, etc., he states that, later on, he particularly desires to have the films shown in the local Cinema Halls. In answer to the Chairman's enquiry, he states that the estimate quoted will provide a complete equipment, which will be ample for all Departments. He also informs the members that the firm quoted have undertaken to provide, free of cost, everything in the way of tuition, until the Department is competent to produce its own films.

In reply to Dr. Jackson, he estimates the cost of producing a film at 20 cents per foot, or Tls. 300 to Tls. 600-700 per film, according to length. In the case of the Health Department, he considers that the expenditure will not be heavy, since a good set of films once produced, will serve its requirements for very many years. The Chairman then enquires as to the probable expenditure on P.W.D. subjects. After pointing out that P.W.D. requirements differ from those of the Health Department, in that the films would not serve for so long a period, due to changing conditions and the completion of new works from time to time, the Commissioner of Public Works states that such expenditure can, however, be cut down to an absolute figure each year. He undertakes, however, to report fully on the subject for the Council's information at an early date. During the remainder of the discussion, it is apparent that members consider the expenditure, as estimated, and for which no provision was included in the current estimates, fully warranted; particularly so far as concerns the Health Department. After some further remarks concerning the desirability of improving the hygienic education of all sections of the community, but more particularly the Chinese, the recommendation in question is commended to the Council for favourable consideration.

and happiness of our people. I count that country great which contains more happy people than wealthy people, and I believe that this end will be largely secured if the industrial development of China proceeds along the lines marked out in my book on 'The International Development of China'; and

(4.)—By the re-organization of our political system on the basis of the districts as the unit of popular government. This is less revolutionary than it seems to be. Village self-government has existed in China from time immemorial and my proposal only aims at the organization of all the villages in a district into a unit of local self-government, in the interests of political and administrative efficiency. On this point I am opposed equally to those who favour the province as the unit of local self-government, or who call for the application of the federal principle in the government of the provinces. While I believe very strongly in local self-government, I feel not less strongly that federalism, in existing circumstances, release centrifugal forces in China which would eventually break her up into a system of small states whose inter-relations would be determined by unreasoning jealousy and rivalry. China as a unitary state is embedded in the historical consciousness of the nation and it is this consciousness which has enabled us to survive as a nation, in spite of the destructive forces of the past. Federalism would tamper with that consciousness."

(Signed) Sun Yat-sen.

HONGKONG. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1921.

The following "General Observations" appear in the Annual General Report on Hongkong for 1921, compiled by the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.):—

Trade was throughout the year in a depressed state, largely owing to the overstocked condition of the market which prevailed in the autumn of 1920.

The rice trade was on the whole unsatisfactory. The Cuban market, which is one of the main outlets, was closed to Hongkong until the end of June when the lifting of the embargo on the importation of rice into Cuba brought temporary relief. The improvement was, however, short-lived in consequence of competition from Germany where considerable stocks of rice had been accumulated, which on account of the depreciation of the mark could be re-exported at prices considerably lower than those prevailing in the East.

Pilferage of cargo in transit which had caused the greatest anxiety to the commercial community in all parts of the world showed a distinct diminution towards the end of the year, largely owing to increased Police patrol services and to more efficient control exercised by the various steamship owners, by wharf companies, and by other interests involved.

Considerable improvement was shown during the year in the mail service between Great Britain and the Far East and the delays in the transmission of telegrams which had prevailed since the war were substantially reduced by the completion of a new cable from London to Singapore.

The year was marked by further strikes affecting mechanics and skilled labour generally, resulting in advances of wages by some 30 per cent.

The year opened with Exchange at 5/2. A rapid fall was registered until on March 7th the rate was 2/2; the lowest for the year. Silver then reacted with the result that Exchange gradually advanced with one or two setbacks until the figure of 2/11 was reached in the early part of October. Later a steady decline set in until on December 31st the rate was quoted at 2/7 for T/T. on London.

During recent years great and rapid development has taken place on the Kowloon Peninsula. Extensive garden lots have been converted into building sites and rapidly built over; low-lying areas have been filled in by the spoil from the levelling of other parts and expansion has therefore been possible over both; while the area available for building purposes is being extended by large reclamations on the sea front. The increase in popularity of this district is markedly shown in the latest census statistics; during the last ten years, the population of Kowloon has increased by 55,951 or 82.96 per cent., a phenomenal increase for a district which in 1911 numbered only 6,021 inhabitants. The decennial census of the civil population of the Colony was taken in the Island of Hongkong and Kowloon on the night of April 24th and in the New Territories between March 24th and April 24th, the Floating Population being enumerated between April 23rd and 26th. The total population was found to be 625,106, an increase of 108,427 or 36.57 per cent. on the figures for 1911.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE IN THE NORTH.

CHINA MERCHANTS' CO. AND THE
UNION.

The strike of seamen, now only affecting the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, is still in progress and it is not expected a settlement will be reached this week. The company has sent out letters to the seamen and firemen stating that it would grant the demands laid down by the Union if the men agreed to return to work within a week. The China Merchants' Company granted an increase of 850 each some two years ago when, according to the Company's officials, it was agreed that no further demands would be advanced within five years. Scarcely had two years elapsed, however, when the men again presented demands for increased wages, this time through a Union which the Company showed no intention, up till a week ago, of recognizing. During the past few days, the Company's Board of Directors have had several conferences, and it was eventually decided to grant the men's demands but retrospectively only from July 1st. The men are, on the other hand, insisting upon being paid the new scale of wages as from January 1st.

With the tying up of two further steamers, the Hsin Chi and the Wen Hwa, practically the whole of the China Merchants' fleet is now idle.

The Seamen's Union refuses to recognize communications from the Company forwarded to the men direct.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Olrik & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 23, Queen's Road Central.—*Adv.*

AN IMPUDENT FRAUD.

"GOVERNMENT DUSTBINS" WHICH
WERE NOT SUPPLIED.

For the past three months a young Chinese dressed in European clothes named Cheng Ho, has been making a living in Hongkong and Kowloon in a way as brazenly impudent as it was simple.

The police allege that he has been posing as a Sanitary Board official. This allegation the young man denies and stated yesterday in Court to Mr. Hamilton that never once had he used the name of the Sanitary Board. He, however, admitted that on no less than four separate occasions, known to the Police, he obtained money by false pretences from wealthy Chinese. In one case, however, he disputed the amount of money obtained. According to the charge he was alleged to have obtained \$25 from a certain Mr. Peter Yung, of No. 10, Conduit Road. The defendant said he obtained only \$5. The other gentlemen who are alleged to have been defrauded by this young man are Mr. Tso Sui San, \$30; Mr. Si Sui Hou, \$30; Mr. Kwok Sui Ying, \$5.

According to the Police, defendant had been calling at the houses of wealthy Chinese, and representing himself as a Sanitary Board official, he had impudently taken the names and occupations of the inmates and then told them that their house must be equipped with a Government dustbin. Generally, the people were impressed with the man's show of authority and promptly paid the sum of \$30 without any further questioning. He would then give a receipt and say that the dustbin would be delivered in due course, adding that the money would be refunded from their next tax. The story worked well, until one day a Chinese gentleman, who was not satisfied with the receipt, sent one of his servants to call on the Sanitary Board Office to procure a further receipt. They both walked into the building together, but the servant was left standing in the passage whilst the man said he would go and get the receipt. He disappeared in quick time, but was seen in the streets a few days later by the master of the house. He was then arrested and the whole story came to light.

The Magistrate remanded the case until this afternoon to hear the evidence for the prosecution as to whether the man posed as a Sanitary Board official or not.

S. P. C. A.

ANOTHER PROSECUTION.

Inspector Fred Fisher, of the S.P.C.A., had another case at the Magistracy, yesterday, when he charged a coolie with cruelty to a fowl.

Inspector Fisher deposed that at 8.30 this same morning, he saw the defendant in charge of a truck load of fowls near the Central Market. There were several crates on the truck and each contained about fifty birds, which was overcrowding. The central crate on the bottom contained birds with their legs and heads protruding from the basket work. One of the fowls was dead. He ordered a constable to arrest the defendant.

In reply to the Magistrate the defendant said he did not know who loaded the truck. The fowls were despatched by the Kwang Cheung Firm.

The Magistrate (Mr. Hamilton) remanded the case until to-day to enable the police to produce a representative of the firm who despatched the fowls. His Worship considered that the only way to stop such cruelty was to get the people responsible for the cruelty. The defendant was apparently only a coolie and was not the responsible person.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

A \$7,000 FINE.

A crowd of Chinese in Mr. Lindell's Court yesterday gasped on hearing the words "fined \$7,000 with the alternative of 12 months imprisonment." The only cool man of the lot was the defendant himself, a good looking young Chinese, who smiled broadly at the Magistrate. He was charged with (1) unlawfully having in his possession 179 taels of prepared opium, valued at \$2,148; and, (2) unlawfully having in his possession 20 taels of raw opium valued at \$40. The youth admitted both charges, and the Magistrate imposed the fine of \$7,000 on the first charge, and \$400 on the second charge.

THE WOMAN IN HIS HOUSE.

A FINE PICTURE.

There are only a few great films in the world and the consensus of opinion amongst those who got along to see the first screening of "The Woman in His House" at the Coronet yesterday must have been that it was a picture fit to rank with the best of them. The picture has been woven from a story of a love-hungry wife and a selfish husband who is so selfishly engrossed in his own pursuit that he neglects to give her what is due. The other half of this very human quartette are a philosophic friend and a child and there is a home wrecker lurking in the background. The husband is a physician and he is so interested in and busy with his work that he utterly neglects his wife and baby. While he is fighting desperately against a fearful epidemic amongst children his own son is stricken with the disease and he knows nothing of it until another medical man has been called in. His efforts to effect a cure fail and the child confronts the prospect of going through life a hopeless cripple. The physician tells the mother that the child is dead rather than reveal the truth and believing that his neglect is the cause she leaves him. A faithful friend then learns of the situation and as a result of his intervention mother love triumphs where science has failed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TELEPHONE CONTROVERSY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—With regard to Mr. Parker Ness's reply to the report of the Committee on the Telephone question, I see he states that the true Capital has risen until it is now £280,000. On this 12 per cent. is to be paid, and I wonder whether the public realists that by this deal the market value of the Telephone Company's shares, assuming a return of 8 per cent. was considered the normal market rate, where no risk attaches to the Capital invested, would really be increased to £420,000. Bearing in mind the fact that £14,781 was the original Capital put into the business, the additional £235,000 being in the nature of the Bonus Shares, this represents an appreciation in the shares of 2,700 per cent. It is not a matter for surprise that Mr. Parker Ness is fighting so strenuously to turn the local Telephone Company into a gold mine for the holding Company in London.

Further, if as Mr. Parker Ness says, the true Capital is £280,000, and that the profits earned over and above the dividends paid were put into the business, then it must be manifestly clear that the rates previously paid by the subscribers must have been excessive, seeing that the Company's initial capital of £11,781 has been increased by £235,000 out of accumulated Reserve, and that further sums have been added to Reserve which will "carry forward" now amounts to £366,000.

The subscribers, therefore, appear to have had a very large share in building up the Company, but apparently they are to benefit not at all by this, but, on the contrary, Mr. Parker Ness has the brazenness to propose that they should be mulcted for it by a "stroke of the pen," as the Committee aptly describe it, by demanding 12 per cent. on an unrealised appreciation of £125,000 in addition to ample allowances for depreciation and Reserves.

"Mr. Parker Ness must have a very poor opinion of the intelligence of the Hongkong Community if he thinks he can get away with his gigantic bluff."—I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

POKER PLAYER.

Hongkong, August 24th, 1922.

THE TELEPHONE RAMP.

WHAT TRANSFERRING TO A NEW COMPANY MEANS.

The following extract from a leading article in the *Englishman* is deemed worthy of reproduction because of the similarity of the position in Calcutta and Hongkong—

"No explanation has been given of the position as affected by the formation of a new Company to take over the undertaking of the Bengal Telephone Company at a greatly enhanced valuation. According to our information holders of Rs. 100 shares in the old Company will receive in exchange 30 fully paid up shares of Rs. 10 each in the new Company. The dividend of 12½ per cent. which the Government agreed to as the dividend payable before rebates were made in the charges will thus be equal to a dividend of 37½ per cent. upon the capital originally invested in the concern. What the public are desirous of knowing is whether the agreement between the Government and the Bengal Telephone Company was made in the knowledge of these facts, and whether it can be transferred to the Company without so much as 'by your leave'."

A ROBBER'S PHILOSOPHY.

A POLICY OF "FRIGHTFULNESS."

The man who committed a sensational robbery at the department store of the Sun Company, Des Vaux Road West, some weeks ago was sentenced yesterday at the Criminal Sessions to ten years imprisonment and twelve strokes of the cat. On the indictment that he fired on the police in order to resist arrest, the prisoner made this picturesque statement: "As the sea borrows the tiger's skin, the revolver was used to terrify people to get out of the way. In reality my intention was to rob their property and not to injure them."

Mr. H. K. Holmes, the Crown Solicitor, related that the robbery occurred on June 28th in the evening. The prisoner went into the Sun Company's store, smashed a showcase and stole valuable articles of jewellery worth more than \$8,000. He produced a revolver to intimidate the man in charge and it was with the butt of it that he shattered the showcase. Afterwards he bolted and there was a chase. Early in the pursuit two shots were fired, but no charge was made in regard to them, because, said Mr. Holmes, they might have been just fired wildly. Then, on, who was the man in charge of the Sun Company's jewellery department, would say that he was leading the pursuit and the prisoner fired at him in order to avoid capture. An Indian constable, too, would tell them that the prisoner fired directly at him, checking his pace for the moment to take aim.

The jury found the prisoner "guilty." On the robbery charge the sentence was seven years and the cat on the shooting charge three years imprisonment and on a charge of returning from banishment, two years, the last sentence to run concurrently with the others.

GASSED IN A SUBMARINE.

INQUIRY INTO A FATALITY AT THE NAVAL YARD.

The story was told, at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon, of a distressing occurrence at the Naval Yard a few days ago. A number of Chinese painters were working on the submarine L8, now in dock for overhaul, when they were gassed in one of the rising and diving tanks and one died from suffocation.

A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. R. E. Lindsell acted as Coroner, and the jury consisted of Mr. W. M. Pittendrigh, (foreman), Mr. R. D. Baptista and Mr. J. Gomes.

The Coroner, after briefly outlining the facts, called Dr. Esler, Government Medical Officer in charge at the Public Mortuary, who said that on August 18th he held a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased. Death was due to asphyxia. In reply to the Coroner, Dr. Esler said that death was apparently due to breathing air which was deficient in oxygen. "Air," said the Doctor, "in a hermetically sealed receptacle would remain normal."

Lieut. Wilfred St. Aubyn Malleon, V.C., R.N., said that he was in command of the "B" group of submarines, of which the submarine L8 was one. This submarine was in the hands of the Dock Yard for re-fitting. No naval ratings were on board, but a sentry was posted on the ship at night. He would come off duty at 8 a.m. and would have witnessed any casualty on board before 8 a.m.

A plan of a submarine was produced in Court similar to that of L8 and witness explained that the tanks on the submarine were used for admitting sea water and ejecting it for diving and rising purposes. On the top of these tanks was a man-hole, which was closed by a flat plate bolted down with screws and nuts. The regulations to be observed before entering such tanks were: to fill them with sea water and then pump out the water, or blow it out. The air in the tank would then be tested by lowering a light inside. Failing the possibility of flooding the tank and pumping out the air, the tank would be opened up and left open for some considerable time. Then a light would be lowered into the tank before anyone would be allowed to go down. In the case of Submarine L8 the flooding and pumping gear had been dismantled.

Asked by the Coroner as to what length of time the tank would have to be left open before it was safe to go down, Lieut. Malleon said it would be very hard to give any definite time as the gas in the tank was heavy and remained at the bottom unless it was blown out. It should have to be tested first before anyone went down.

The Coroner: Can you explain the form of gas inside the tank?

Lieut. Malleon: Except in the case of a new boat the tank is not hermetically closed. The Kingston valve at the bottom would probably let in a little sea water. The tank, though empty, would contain a little sea water and this sea water would become stagnant. Stagnant sea water gave off a dangerous gas. The gas so formed would be composed of C.O.2 carbon dioxide, C.O. carbon monoxide and marsh gas. They are heavier than air. Whatever precautions had been taken, the air would have to be tested before the tank was entered. The man-hole of No. 3 tank, where the deceased met his death, had been opened for seven or eight hours on the 18th inst. Previous to that the tank was last opened about 18 months ago. Under ordinary circumstances the tanks are blown through about once a week, which would probably make it safe. This procedure could not be carried out on L8, which, being on the reserve, was practically unmanned. Anyone knowing anything about submarines would know that the tanks of L8 were filthy and dangerous.

Inspector Blackman: With the pumps out of order, how long would it take to pump water into the tank by hand?

Lieut. Malleon: One working day per tank.

Inspector Blackman: So that it would be better to leave the tank open than to flood it?

Lieut. Malleon said the best method would be to blow air into the bottom of the tank through a trunk by means of a fan.

In reply to further questions, Lieut. Malleon said the Dockyard people would have to ask his permission before they opened the tank. Submarine L8 was one of the reserve boats under his command. He gave permission to open up the tank on the morning of the 18th inst. The tanks would have to be closed down at the end of the working day. This would be at 5 p.m. He did not know when the gang actually started work on the tank.

The Sub-Contractor in charge of the paint-scraping gang was next called. He said that he had been employed on that kind of work for over three years. On the evening of the 15th inst. he received orders from the Head Contractor to take a gang of coolies on board the submarine L8 to do some painting work, as had already been done on other submarines. On the following day they started work on the boat. Witness had done similar work on other submarines. The usual programme of work on the first day was to scrape the exterior casings of the

tanks, and on the second day to do the interiors. Some of the tanks were opened up on the 10th and left open all day and closed down at the completion of the day's work. In some cases the tanks were kept open a day or two. It all depended on the number of men he had for the job as to how long the tanks were left open before he ordered them to go down.

The Coroner: Why was this?

The witness: If I had a large number of men it would take a shorter time to do the castings and the men would be ready to do the interiors all the sooner.

The Coroner: Of all the ships you have done, have you ever had any experience of gas forming inside the tanks?—I have never experienced gas.

How many ships have you done?—In all, 10 submarines.

You have never taken any other precautions except opening up the tanks on the first day?—No.

You knew that there was gas in the tanks or that there might have been?—No.

Then why is it necessary to open up the tanks on the first day?—To cool down the inside of the tank. I did not know there was gas inside.

Continuing, witness said he opened up the tanks in the ordinary way. At 7 a.m. on the 17th, the tank covers were again removed. Witness instructed his men to go to work in the ordinary way. The deceased was one of the gang who descended into the tank whilst he went to get some candles. He was away about seven minutes. On his way back from the store he was told that some of his men had been poisoned. On the boat he was told that a man had been suffocated. Witness, with several Europeans went down into the tank to rescue the suffocating man.

The Coroner: What did it feel like inside?

The witness: I did not feel any ill effects. There was a funny smell in my nostrils.

Continuing, witness said he assisted in pulling the deceased out of a pool of water at the bottom of the tank. Four other men of the gang were also suffering from the effects of the gas. They were also taken out. Two of them were badly gassed and the other two were slightly gassed.

The Coroner: Has your No. 1 ever told you to lower a light into the tank before the men are sent down?

The witness: Never.

Never told you to be on your guard in any way?—No.

Sin Kwei, the Head Contractor, was next called. He said that he was the Chief Contractor to the Naval Yard for supplying painters. On the 15th inst. he received instructions from Mr. Brookshaw to commence work on submarine L8. The instructions were to scrape the boat as had been done on the previous boats. He had never personally supervised the work on the submarines, but after the work was finished he inspected it. He had never received any warning as to gas in the tanks.

The Coroner: How is it that the Sub-Contractor opens up some of the tanks for one day before they are entered?

The witness: To let out the bad air.

The Coroner: Gas?—Yes, gas.

So that you knew that it was necessary to open them up?—Yes.

Had you ever heard the Europeans talk about gas in the tanks?—Yes, but I was told that one day's opening up was sufficient.

You never told the Sub-Contractor to let down a candle?

Witness made a reply not distinctly audible to the reporters about an electric light and the Coroner replied, "What is the good of that?"

The Coroner: Do you admit that you have ever been told that a candle should be let down into the tank?—The accident was due to a mistake. The foreman went away to get the candles; before he returned they had already gone down into the tank.

I see, he told him to go down?—The coolies went down on their own.

Have you given any instructions to your foreman to that effect about candles?—He knew that himself; although I had never warned him before. He should have known.

Well, he says that he knew nothing about it?—He was the foreman.

You are responsible and you should have told him. He says that he has done 10 jobs like this before. He says that he did not know that taking off the covers had anything to do with the gas. He thought it was just because it was hot inside?—I was not aware that the gas would be so terrible; so poisonous.

Do you say that it was part of his duty to let down a candle into the tank before he let anybody go into the tank?—Yes, he should have done that. He omitted to perform that duty.

At the request of the foreman of the jury, the Coroner asked if the witness knew that the ship had been out of commission for a long period?

The witness replied to the effect that it was the first year of his contract.

Have there been any previous cases of this sort?—An occasional fainting. A coolie fainted once in a tank.

When that occurred were any inquiries made regarding it?—I made a few inquiries and the result was that the fainting was due to gas.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned to Monday next.

TWO TRIALS AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CURIOUS LEGAL SITUATION.

Curious developments occurred in two trials at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) and a jury of which Mr. E. M. Wilson was foreman. In the Police Court, four men stood in the dock together, three charged with committing a highway robbery in Canton Road, Kowloon, and one with receiving part of the stolen property. The three, in their various statements to the police, incriminated the receiver as one of the robbers, but the man was not identified by the witness for the prosecution, so he was not charged as a robber but only as a receiver. As the knowledge of these statements by the prisoners might prejudice a jury's mind against the receiver if he were tried last, his case was taken separately and taken first.

The difficulty then arose that the proof of "receiving" was found to depend on the word of a woman in a brothel, and the jury decided that the evidence was insufficient and returned a verdict of "Not guilty." Before doing so, the Foreman put this question to the Court, "Is there any evidence to connect the prisoner with the actual robbers?" To the question the Judge replied, "On the case, as it is before you, there is no such evidence." Then, "not guilty" is our verdict," said the Foreman. The prisoner was discharged.

The indictment of three men for highway robbery was then proceeded with, the same jury being empanelled, and the statements of the prisoners, read in the course of his opening statement by the Crown Solicitor, all mentioned Lo Shun (the receiver) in familiar terms, and one of the prisoners (No. 3) declared that Lo Shun, and not he, took part in the robbery. In the end the jury decided to believe "No. 3" and acquitted him also. By this time Lo Shun, the man charged as a receiver, had gone out of Court a free man. He had remained for some time, listening with interest to the proceedings.

The case developed other curious features as it dragged its slow length along. The two lads who were the complainants alleged that the three men had pretended to be Government searchers and had stopped them while in rickshas and robbed them. On their protesting, "No. 3" threatened them with a dagger. One lost \$7.50 and the other \$7.50 and a cigarette holder, in case.

The first defendant declared that he only took 21 cents, whatever his companions took, and when one of the lads pleaded with him for the return of a ricksha fare he gave him back the 20 cents. The boy complainant laughingly denied this story; his expression seemed to say, "If people will believe that, they will believe anything."

The Judge cross-examined both lads at length, as to the money they possessed and where they got it from. In the end, the jury decided that the "No. 1" prisoner's statement was true and found him guilty of stealing only the balance, one cent—and the cigarette-holder in case, an article such as is sold at home in six-penny—half-penny bazaars.

As to "No. 3," the Foreman said the jury wished to ask a question before they gave their verdict. Was No. 3 one of the men mentioned in the statement made by "No. 1" (in his confession that he took part with two others)?

The Judge replied: "I should warn you, I think, that whatever the first prisoner said in the absence of the third prisoner is not, in law, evidence either for or against the third prisoner. I should have warned you of that. I will read the statement if you like."

The Foreman: It is not necessary. We return a verdict of "not guilty" against him.

The third prisoner was accordingly discharged on the present indictment but, as the Judge told the jury, he was not being set free because he had already been convicted and sentenced for highway robbery, at the present Sessions. "Nevertheless," added the Judge, "I agree with your verdict."

No. 1 and No. 2 (who had already pleaded guilty) were then sentenced to three years imprisonment for highway robbery, the proceeds of the crime, as set forth in the indictment, being amended to "one cent and one cigarette-holder in case."

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

SOUTH CHINA A.A. v. THE KING'S.

Under the auspices of the Hongkong Football Association a charity football match—South China Athletic Association v. The King's—in aid of the Swatow Typhoon Relief Fund, will be played on Saturday next, at Sokumpo, kick-off at 4.45 p.m. The following will represent South China:—Lau Hing Cheung; Chan So and Fung Tai; Cheung Wing Shing; Leung Tai Fong and Leung Yuk Tong; Lau Tak Chung, Wong Sui Wah, Wong Pak Chung, Ip Kau and Chu Kwong Keung.

WATER POLO.

Last night's league game at the Victoria Recreation Club Baths resulted as follows:—The V.R.C. defeated the R.G.A. by 11 goals to 2. For the winners Buscheart scored six goals; Watson, 2; Rasmussen, 2 and Stewart, 1. McDade scored twice for the R.G.A.

In the second match the L.R.C. defeated the Kings Regt. by 8 goals to 3. M. A. Carvalho and G. A. Carvalho scored four and three goals respectively for the winners, whilst Franco scored once. For the losers Paul scored twice and Parry once. The matches for Tuesday are:—The Kings Regt. v. R.G.A. V.R.C. v. U.A.C.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

French Plums	in bottles \$1.00 & 2.00
Marron Glace, Fresh	per doz. 1.20
"Cresca" Table Figs	per bot. 1.50
"Eard Dates	" 1.75
Stuffed Dates	" 2.35
"Prunes	" 2.35
Mixed Crystallized Fruits	" 2.50
Crystallized Cherries	" 2.50
Caviare, Russian	per jar 3.75
Norwegian Lax	per tin 2.10
Hummel's Pate de Foie Gras	"
No. 10, 4.50; No. 12, 3.50	
"Naturat Foie Gras	per tin 4.00
Anchovies in Oil	per bottle .90, 1.40
C. & B. Spanish Olives	
½ pt. .60, pts. 1.00, qts. 1.65	

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SUNDAES, PUNCHES,

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GENTLEMEN'S PYJAMAS

We have always a large selection of these goods in LIGHT and MEDIUM-WEIGHT CLOTHS. Being Tailor-made satisfaction is assured.

New stocks just received in "Cotella" Matt. Mercerised Cotton, Taffeta, Silk and Wool and Spun Silk.

A visit to
No. 10, JOE HOUSE STREET
will repay you

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PORTUGUESE AVIATORS.

PROGRAMME of Celebration in Macao in honour of the distinguished Portuguese Aviators OAGO CONTINHO & SACADURA CABRAL.

FRIDAY, 25th AUGUST.

8 p.m.—Members of the Senate will proceed to greet the Portuguese Republic in the person of the Officer Administering the Government.

SATURDAY, 26th AUGUST.

10 a.m.—Distribution of Gifts to 200 poor in the Hall of the Senate.

SUNDAY, 27th AUGUST.

9 a.m.—Solemn Te Deum in the Cathedral at the invitation of His Lordship Jose de Costa Nunes. The Senate, the officials and representatives of the Public will attend. Preacher—Rev. Dr. A. J. Gozas.

3 p.m.—Special Session in the Hall of the Senate, the Officer Administering the Government presiding. Addresses will be delivered by His Excellency, the President of the Senate, His Lordship the Bishop, Ex Senator for Macao, a representative of the Press and the Colonial Secretary. The Senate Building will be artistically and profusely illuminated under the direction of Mr. J. A. E. da Silva. [1409]

JAVA PACIFIC LUN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND AND LOS ANGELES.

The Steamship

"TIKARANG"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 30th Aug. 1922 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th Aug. 1922, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVAPACIFIC LUN. Agents. Hongkong, 25th August, 1922. [1405]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into HULL'S WHARF, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at HULL'S WHARF. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 24th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.15 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th August, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th Sept., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Agents. Hongkong, 24th August, 1922. [1408]

CLEARANCE SALE

OF SHOP-SOILED

NOVELS

AT PRICES UP TO

\$1.00

11, Beaconsfield Arcade.

TO-NIGHT AT

THE CORNET

THE WOMAN IN HIS HOUSE

7 REELS.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

MAY ALLISON

FAIR & WARMER.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents (50 cents) per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1922.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th September, at the office of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August 1922, until the 11th September, 1922 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers. [1401]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of SIXTY CENTS per share on FULLY paid up shares and EIGHTEEN CENTS per share on the HALF PAID UP shares has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1922.

The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th AUGUST, 1922, on which date dividend warrants may be obtained at the Company's office.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 28th to WEDNESDAY, the 30th AUGUST, 1922 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors. A. V. WARD, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1922. [1408]

S.S. "TUNGSHING."

STRANDED IN SWATOW HARBOUR.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. General Managers, INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD., Hongkong, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the temporary repair, floating and delivery of the above steamer her stores, apparel and tackle, also, in the Harbours of Swatow, in a condition for proceeding to Hongkong. Permits for inspection of vessel as she now lies, will be issued on application to the above. [1404]

S.S. "SHANTUNG"

DRIVEN ASHORE AT SWATOW 25th AUGUST.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo on the above steamer are hereby notified that in consequence of General Average Expenses and/or Sundry Charges on cargo having been incurred, they will be required to sign an Average Bond for the shares of the Undersigned and to pay a deposit of 5% on the value of their cargo before delivery can be granted.

Cargo will be forwarded to Hongkong per S.S. Ningpo or other Company's steamer. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas have been appointed to survey all damaged cargo. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.) Agents. CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD. [1395]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee By PUBLIC AUCTION IN ONE LOT

On MONDAY,

The 18th Day of Sept. 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, AT THEIR OFFICE, DUNDAS STREET.

THE Property consists of FIRST ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a scavenging lane. All of which piece is held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [1397]

J. B. LAL.

THE ABLE INDIAN PHYSICIAN FROM SINGAPORE.

is now ready to receive anyone who wishes to consult him on the following diseases, viz., Cold, Catarrh, Headache, Hemorrhoids, Ears, Glands, Toothache, Running of the Nose, Neuralgia, etc., and

GUARANTEES TO CURE the above diseases in less than TWO MINUTES.

I can cure all kinds of Eye diseases as well as other sicknesses and guarantee to cure radically.

\$1,000 REWARD.

A Reward of \$1,000 (one thousand) will be paid to any person who is able to cure the above mentioned diseases within 2 minutes, providing he does not make use of any medicine.

The medicine is my own preparation.

Consulting charge 3.00 Visiting Fee 5.00

Consulting hours 9 A.M. to 12 Noon, 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

J. B. LAL.

at KING EDWARD HOTEL, Room No. 43. [1385]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the Meeting held on the 18th day of August, 1922, and of confirming if thought fit the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Society to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated this 19th day of August, 1922.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [1394]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the Meeting held on the 18th day of August, 1922, and of confirming if thought fit the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated this 19th day of August, 1922.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [1395]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the Meeting held on the 18th day of August, 1922, and of confirming if thought fit the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated this 19th day of August, 1922.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [1396]

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI

TELEPHONE K 754.

No. 21, ASHLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.

Back of SEAR TRADING.

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(HAND AND ELECTRIC).

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LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown. Further details apply. W. O. HUMPHREYS & Co. [428]

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STEAM LAUNCH. Dimensions: Length 7 inches. Hull of Hardwood under water with Teak top, sides, & deck. Frames of Iron. Engines 6 1/2 x 15". [1383]

Boiler 4 ft. 9 inches dia., 6 ft. 6 inches long. Speed 9 knots. For further particulars apply to P.O. Box 474, Hongkong. [1383]

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ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

BIRTH.

HUMBLE.—At Shanghai, on August 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. V. J. S. HUMBLE, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 25th, 1922.

THE EMPIRE WIRELESS CHAIN.

HONGKONG as a link in the Empire Wireless Chain has been discarded—temporarily at least. Important modifications have been made in the scheme, and for some time to come the chain will lack several of its smaller links. Stations which have been temporarily cut out are: (1) Suez Canal; (2) Singapore; (3) Hongkong; and (4) East Africa. Instead of proceeding by geographical steps of about two thousand miles each to Australia, South Africa, and India, the Government has decided to establish direct communication, and for this purpose a great new wireless station will be erected in England capable of developing 240 kilowatts of high-frequency power, or twice the quantity it was contemplated would be employed while the scheme was in its infancy. This new station will be one of the largest in the world. With the five stations in operation—England, Egypt, India, South Africa, and Australia—it is stated that a service will be maintained capable of handling more than ten million words a year. When the relay stations have been established, it is expected that between twenty and thirty million words per annum can be dealt with.

This modification of the scheme has been hailed with much satisfaction in the London Press as signifying, as one paper puts it, "a most welcome, if somewhat belated, conversion on the Government's part to the wonderful progress of

scientific wireless, and to the urgency of giving it effect to an Imperial need long since acknowledged in theory."

Special praise is given to Mr. KELLAWAY and "the Post Office Department over which he presides, for it is there that the conversion has been wrought. It is recalled that only a year ago, when Mr. CURTIS's Committee were considering the problem in the light of the Government's decision to leave the solution to the Post Office, both Mr. HUGHES and Sir THOMAS SMART, speaking respectively on behalf of Australia and South Africa, declared that "the only hope of getting a wireless chain completed was to get it done by some other body than the Post Office; for otherwise it would never be done at all." The Post Office has now come round to the larger and bolder scheme of the erection in England of a great wireless station of enormous power, capable of communicating direct to the farthest Dominions, instead of a system of relay stations of small power, put down at intervals of 2,000 miles. This was urged earnestly, but at the time unavailingly, by Mr. HUGHES, at the Imperial Conference.

It does not appear to be recognised in the London Press that this conversion upon which the Post Office is being congratulated has been brought about by steady pressure from the Dominions. We see, for example, the *Times of India* claiming that the emergence of this "markedly improved wireless scheme" has resulted from the steady pressure of the Government of India on the British Post Office. "They have insisted on direct communication between India and Great Britain. When the Post Office wriggled, arguing that direct connection is not practicable, the Government of India added the proof that India is already in steady direct communication with Carnarvon, though neither the Carnarvon nor the Indian station is equipped for such a service." The Australian Government, dissatisfied with the relay scheme, recently decided, with characteristic energy, upon a big scheme of their own, which, in connection with the Amalgamated Wireless Company, will give direct communication with Great Britain. It is only fair to the British Post Office, however, to mention that when the Wireless Committee of the Imperial Conference considered the subject last year practically all the officials who gave evidence were of opinion that long-distance communication on a 4,000-mile basis was impracticable, and they insisted on the original proposal of 2,000-mile stages round the Empire. It was their stubborn opposition which drove Mr. HUGHES to break away and establish for Australia a system of his own. It has evidently given general satisfaction in all parts of the Empire that a decision has at last been reached which will make good a grave Imperial shortcoming. We are sorry that Hongkong as a link in the chain has been cut out. The wording of the announcement makes it clear that we are cut out only temporarily. We presume that when India possesses a wireless station capable of direct communication with the United Kingdom, South Africa and Australia, it will be possible for the station on Stonecutters Island to receive messages direct from the Indian station, and if it should prove impossible to speak direct with India it is probable that there will be no great delay in repairing the deficiency by the erection of a more powerful station. The provision of this wireless chain must not be regarded as being exclusively for the exchange of communications between the Governments of the Empire. In times of crisis an Imperial Wireless Chain would obviously be invaluable for such a purpose, but crises do not frequently arise, and a service capable of handling between twenty to thirty million words a year is manifestly intended for public use. Mr. KELLAWAY spoke of the powerful station which is to be erected in England as being intended to "provide efficiently direct commercial communication with India, South Africa and Australia." Its commercial possibilities must, therefore, count to an important extent in the appeal which the scheme makes to the various Dominions of the Empire.

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It is reported from London that last month the Bandman Co. signed a contract with the J. C. Williamson, Ltd., Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co., numbering 40 artistes, for a Far Eastern tour. They will present what is known as the D'Oyley Carte season, and the Company headed by Mr. Workman from the Savoy Theatre will play "The Mikado" (which probably will be called in Japan "The Three Little Maids"), "The Gondoliers," "The Pirates of Penzance," "H.M.S. Pinafore," "Princess Ida," "Pirates of Penzance," "The Yeomen of the Guard," and also Edward German's "Merrie England." Therefore it will include the complete Australian production of each opera. The Company is described as "really the finest and biggest Company ever visiting the Far East."

Fishing is daily taking a greater hold upon the sportsmen of Shanghai, remarks the *W. O. Daily News*, and the more extensive the sport becomes the greater do the possibilities of big catches appear. Within the last few days the pond in Hongkong Park has been the scene of a stiff encounter between a well-known local angler and an ide, reported to be larger than any seen there so far. The fish took the hook, and his head appearing above water was at least 10 inches in length. Then, following the tactics so familiar to salmon fishers, the ide made one dash for freedom, not stopping until brought up close to the far bank. He turned and went away in another direction, and this time broke the line. Those who say the struggle reckoned that the ide must have weighed between 50 and 60 lb.

Reporting on the incidents of cholera at Wusung the *Eastern Times* (a Shanghai Chinese paper) states that it still continues to rage there and in Pootung, and that in these districts so far 1,800 cases have been treated.

To-day, to-morrow and Sunday celebrations are being held at Macao in honour of the two Portuguese aviators who have acquired international fame by their exploits. An announcement on the subject appears among to-day's advertisements.

The Shanghai Street Lamps have decided to hold a memorial service for the late Lord Northcliffe "who has always been a friend of China, and who took a great interest in us. Northcliffe helped China to a greater extent at the Paris and Washington Conferences than we realize."

The first automatic telephone system in Japan has just been installed in the Department of Communications. In the direction of automatic telephony in the Far East, Harbin appears to lead the way with 3,000 instruments in use. In Shanghai it is understood that 14 private automatic exchanges have been installed.

Mr. Harry Chayer Lyon, a resident of the King Edward Hotel, was injured on Wednesday night in a motor car accident in Des Voeux Road Central, near the Supreme Court. Mr. Lyon was knocked down by the car which passed on before its number could be noted. The injured gentleman is now in the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his face.

The Chinese press of Shanghai states that representatives of Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin have waited upon Dr. Sun Yat-sen. They expressed the opinion that it would be to his advantage to become identified with Tiao Kan rather than with Wu Pei-fu. Sun is said to have replied that it was his intention only to join forces with the party which would support the decisions of the old Parliament.

Mr. Tseng-tsiang, Chinese Minister at The Hague, has sent to the Government a letter resigning the position as principal delegate to the League of Nations. Mr. Tang Tsai-fu, Minister to Belgium, suggests that Dr. W. W. Yen, ex-Foreign Minister should be appointed to succeed Mr. Lu. The suggestion of appointing Dr. Yen as the successor of Dr. Wellington Koo to the Court of St. James is still under the consideration of the Government.

A Chinese was sent to prison for twelve months with hard labour by Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, for having in his possession two revolvers, 1,240 rounds of ammunition and six magazines. Senior Revenue Officer Watt made the seizure at No. 63, Bonham Strand East the previous night. The defendant told the Magistrate that the arms were deposited in his cubicle by another man who promised to return for them later. He did not know the man's name or where he lived. The Magistrate said he did not believe the tale. The contraband was confiscated.

A San Francisco telegram to Manila papers says that the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, has voted to raise \$1,000,000 for the lepers on Cullion Island, Philippine Islands. The money is to be obtained through a contribution of \$1 from each member of the entire organization. There are more than 975,000 members. Some \$900,000 of this money will go to establish an endowment to carry on experimental work in leprosy in the Philippines, and will be administered by a committee of seven. A set of living quarters, called the "Stevens Memorial Hall" and a complete laboratory for experiment work will also be built with the money.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOLSHEVISM IN AMERICA.
SOME STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

WASHINGTON, August 23rd.

It is stated in official quarters that the arrest of seventeen Communists at Michigan, disclosed a plot for the organization of Communist groups in the army and navy and the initiation of militant action by Communists in the United States. It is also alleged that a definite connection between American Communists and the Bolsheviks has been established.

COLLAPSE OF ENVER
PASHA'S EXPEDITION.
SOVIET GOVERNMENT RECON-
STITUTED.

PESHAWAR, August 23rd.

The latest news confirms the collapse of Enver Pasha's forces. The Republican Government at Bokhara has been reconstituted under strict Soviet control.

RUSSIAN WRITERS AND
SCIENTISTS DEPORTED.
UNFRIENDLINESS TO THE
SOVIETS.

RIGA, August 23rd.

Reports from Moscow state that 230 Russian scientists and writers have been arrested in Moscow and Petrograd and will be deported. They are accused of unfriendliness to the Soviets.

ITALIAN NAVAL ECONOMIES.
SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

ROME, August 23rd.

The Ministers of the Treasury and Navy have agreed to important naval economies, including the suspension of construction of several auxiliary vessels and a reduction of at least 40,000 men.

THE PRICE OF PIG IRON.
HIGHEST SINCE THE WAR.

BIRMINGHAM, August 23rd.

Alabama pig-iron has reached its highest price since the war. The present quotation is \$23 per ton.

EARLY ADVANCE IN STEEL
PRICES.
INDICATED BY WAGES INCREASES.

NEW YORK, August 23rd.

Trade circles believe that the wage increase in the steel trades indicates an early advance in prices.

THE WRECKED SEAPLANE.
ANOTHER MACHINE DESPATCHED.

Owing to the Rio de Janeiro seaplane coming to grief after leaving the Bahamas, another machine is being despatched immediately. If necessary, this will be used to enable the pilot to continue the journey.

EARLIER CABLES.

CREW RESCUED BY U.S.A. CRUISER.

WASHINGTON, August 23rd.

The cruiser *Duguesne* picked up the crew of the seaplane which was bound for Rio de Janeiro. The wreck occurred when an attempt was being made to alight on the water from a hundred feet. The crew clung to the half-submerged craft for half an hour before they were rescued.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
AT MOSCOW.RUSSIA INVITES HER
NEIGHBOURS.

LONDON, August 23rd.

A message from Helsingfors states that the Soviet Government has sent a Note inviting Finland to send representatives to a disarmament conference at Moscow on September 6th, stating that Latvia and Estonia have accepted the invitation. Rumania and Poland were also invited, but the last named suggested a postponement of the Conference pending the disarmament decisions of the League of Nations.

LATEST CABLES.

U.S.A. STRIKE NEWS.

RAILWAY SETTLEMENT HOPELESS.

NEW YORK, August 23rd.

All hopes of a settlement of the railway strike were apparently wrecked yesterday, by the Executives rejecting the Brotherhood mediators' proposals that the striking shopmen should be reinstated with seniority rights and reiterating their determination to stand by the new men.

Jewell, the leader of the strikers, declares that the Executives have now closed the door upon peace and the Union must fight for its existence.

At the Conference of the Brotherhood mediators and the Executives, some of the companies were endeavouring to reach individual agreement, on the mediators' counter-proposal that strikers be reinstated in pre-strike positions and that the question of seniority rights be referred to the Railway Labour Board.

RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLEMENT
PROSPECTS DIMINISHED.

NEW YORK, August 23rd.

The prospect of a settlement of the railway strike seemed diminished late this afternoon, when the majority of executives left the meeting-place, their spokesman saying that they were still satisfied with their previous stand, against restoring strikers' seniority.

A few of the western executives however, are still endeavouring to ease the situation.

GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY INTO COAL
INDUSTRY.

WASHINGTON, August 23rd.

The House of Representatives has passed, by 210 votes to 55, the Administration Bill for the creation of a Federal Commission to obtain all the facts relating to the coal industry.

SETTLEMENT OF BITUMINOUS
COAL STRIKE EFFECTED.

KANSAS CITY, August 23rd.

The Miners' Union and the mine owners have unanimously agreed to terms on which the Bituminous mines in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma will resume production immediately.

The Altoona and Pennsylvania mine-owners and miners have agreed to the immediate reopening of the mines in Central Pennsylvania, with an output of 30,000 tons annually. The miners are to receive the old scale of wages.

EARLIER CABLES.

COAL CONFERENCE ABORTIVE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23rd.

The strike conference between the anthracite coal-miners and the operators has been adjourned sine die. No agreement has been reached.

REPARATIONS DELEGATES
IN BERLIN.

FRENCH DELEGATE DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, August 23rd.

While, according to Berlin reports, there is nothing to be said at present in regard to discussions between the Reparations Commission's delegates and German Ministers, the Berlin correspondents of the French newspapers are pessimistic. They mention a statement, described as semi-official, that Herr Hermes told Sir John Bradbury and M. Mauleverer that the German Government could not entertain the idea of granting the guarantees demanded by France, nor consent to handing over the Reichsbank's gold reserve on deposit. They assert that M. Mauleverer is dissatisfied with the progress of the negotiations, and does not share the optimism of Sir John Bradbury, who wished to induce Germany to offer guarantees other than those demanded by France; but the Germans are merely repeating their previous proposals.

GERMAN CLEARING-HOUSE DEBTS.

PARIS, August 23rd.

With a view to an Allied settlement of the question of German clearing-house debts, France has suspended the measures of retention mentioned in the message of the 5th inst.

THE FALLING MARK.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL SLUMP.

LONDON, August 23rd.

Marks again slumped sensationally to 6.950, and closed at about 6.500.

THE SHOOTING OF MICHAEL
COLLINS.KILLED AT THE END OF A STERN
FIGHT.

LONDON, August 23rd.

Particulars of the attack on Mr. Michael Collins now coming to hand show that a large party of irregulars attacked the party with which he was travelling. The attack was beaten off, aided by an armoured car, and heavy casualties were inflicted on the irregulars.

A bullet struck Mr. Collins in the forehead towards the end of the fight and he expired a few minutes later. His last words were: "Forgive them." The body was taken in to Cork and transferred to a steamer for conveyance to Dublin for burial.

HOW THE ATTACK WAS CARRIED
OUT.

LATER.

It appears that the ambushers outnumbered the Collins party by ten to one. The latter party included Generals Dalton and O'Connell. It left Cork at six o'clock in the morning on Tuesday on a tour of inspection of the Free State posts, returning to Cork from London in the evening. It was compelled to make a detour, owing to interruption on the main roads, and was passing the wild, rugged and hilly district of Bealnahabta when 500 irregulars emerged and attacked the handful of twenty. The latter, however, used an armoured car effectively, playing havoc in the irregulars' ranks. Mr. Collins jumped out of the car and used his rifle. The fight lasted an hour and was practically finished to the Free State's advantage when Mr. Collins fell. It is noteworthy that Mr. Collins was the only Free State killed, but three were wounded.

CONSTERNATION AND GRIEF IN
DUBLIN.

LONDON, August 23rd.

Utter consternation, mingled with feelings akin to despair, prevails in Dublin over Mr. Collins' assassination. The event was first made known by the continuous blowing of sirens among vessels at Liffey. Groups of silent men and women gathered in the streets and read the appalling announcement, which was posted at pillar boxes.

It is officially announced that the Daily Express will meet forthwith to consider the situation.

BITTER FEELING CAUSED BY
TRAGEDY.

LONDON, August 23rd.

The Collins tragedy has stirred Ireland more deeply than any within living memory. There is bitter feeling in the recognition of the fact that after a hair-breadth escape from danger during the operations against the British he was killed by Irish hands within a few miles of his birthplace.

Deep regret is expressed in Belfast, where it is generally agreed that he was Ireland's ablest leader. It is feared that his death may be used as a pretext for reprisals, notwithstanding the Chief of the General Staff's (Mr. R. Mulcahy's) exhortation, and will provide a new incentive to the insurgents to continue the rebellion.

Mr. Duggan is now the sole remaining member of the Provisional Government who signed the Treaty. The others have died or otherwise defected.

THE FREE STATE'S LOSS.

LONDON, August 23rd.

Mr. Lloyd George has sent a message to Alderman Congreve, acting Chairman of the Provisional Government, deeply regretting Mr. Collins' death. He states that the Free State has lost a fearless soldier, a leader of great energy and devotion and a man of remarkable personal charm. Mr. Lloyd George conveys his profound sympathy to the Irish Government in the loss of one of Ireland's brilliant sons at a moment when Ireland most needed his special qualities of courage and resolution.

SORROWFUL SCENES IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, August 23rd.

A vast crowd assembled at midnight, at the North Wall of the Quay, Dublin, to await the steamer from Cork bearing the body of Mr. Michael Collins. The ship berthed at 2 o'clock in the morning and the coffin was removed amid sorrowful scenes to the gun-carriage, where it rested above an eighteen-pounder.

The procession passed slowly through the dark streets to the mournful notes of the Irish pipers, to St. Vincent's Hospital Mortuary.

The cortege, included Ministers of the Provisional Government and members of the Dail and, bare-headed men and women, many of whom were crying. While the rear was brought up by an armoured car bristling with rifles held at all angles.

A grim reminder of the presence of irregulars in the neighbourhood was afforded by the distant crack of snipers' firing.

The body is now lying in state at the City Hall, whence it will be removed on Friday to the Cathedral. The funeral takes place at Glasnevin on Monday.

NEW YORK PRESS CONDEMNATION.

NEW YORK, August 23rd.

All the morning newspapers condemn the assassination of Mr. Michael Collins. The *World* denounces the gunmen's tyranny, posing as super-patriotism, and says that unless the Free State finishes the rebellion Great Britain will have little sympathy was left for a hopeless cause, is alienated completely and forever. The *Tribune* says the murder is bound to cripple an already weakened Provisional Government, but, on the other hand, it is certain to react so strongly against the Republicans, that they will have no further political standing in Ireland, and the Free State will be stronger than ever.

AMERICAN RADIO SERVICE.

(Intercepted by the U.S.S. "Tracy," on August 23rd, 1932.)

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 4.
Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 4.
New York, 7; Cincinnati, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 6; Boston, 4.
Cleveland, 6; New York, 2.
Detroit, 6-1; Philadelphia, 4-3.
Chicago, 2-3; Washington, 4-0.

NEW YORK.

James Bagby, former star pitcher of Cleveland Indians has been operated on for appendicitis. Manager Speaker has said that Bagby will not be able to pitch again.

"PORK BARREL LEGISLATION."

COLUMBIA.

Senator Pomeroy in a speech, giving the keynote of the Democratic State Convention, predicted a democratic victory in November. He criticized the "Tariff Bill as the greatest piece of 'pork barrel legislation' in the history of Congress."

WASHINGTON.

Representative Hill has sent a letter to Secretary Mellon, requesting the removal of Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, whom Representative Hill charged with defrauding the Government and using official mail for sending personal and political propaganda in the interests of the Anti-Saloon League.

THE COAL INDUSTRY FAVOUR-
ABLE STEP TAKEN.

WASHINGTON.

The first step towards meeting President Harding's recommendation for the investigation of the coal industry was taken when the Senate Labour Committee favourably reported on the Harsh bill to establish a Federal Commission for an exhaustive inquiry into the situation and the presentation of a Report to Congress.

AMERICAN JOCKEY WINS ON
OUTSIDER.

DECATUR.

Americans visiting this fashionable resort "made financial hay while the sun shone," yesterday, by backing "American Beauty," ridden by the American jockey, Frank O'Neill, at odds of forty-to-one when "American Beauty" romped home to victory.

STEEL WORKERS' WAGES TO BE
INCREASED BY 20%.

NEW YORK.

United States Steel Corporation has announced that, beginning with September 1st, the wages of steel works employees would be increased by 20 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co. has announced that it would follow the lead of the United States Steel Corporation and increase wages.

It is announced that the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. will raise employees' wages twenty per cent. from the beginning of September.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON.

The House has sent the Tariff Bill to Conference, to settle 2,436 differences between the House and Senate. The Democrats assert that the Bill will not be reported before the elections.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA'S WAR ENDED.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S DECLARATION
AND ADVICE.

SHANGHAI, August 24th.

Sun Yat-sen yesterday made the statement to Members of Parliament that the war between North and South, which had been dividing China for the past six years is ended. He advised them to proceed to Peking to take up their Parliamentary duties.

CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM.

THE POSSIBILITY OF WORKING
TOGETHER.

LONDON, August 23rd.

In addressing the Modern Churchmen's Conference at Oxford, the Rev. Wm. E. Soothill, M.A., Professor of Chinese at Oxford University said religious rivalry in the Far East was likely to be between Christianity and Buddhism rather than Confucianism or Taoism. While Christianity was written in its own bonds, which would eventually burst, Buddhism had none and it could adopt and adapt at will. Japanese Buddhism had recently adopted Christian methods on a wholesale scale and the movement was spreading to China.

Buddhist ideas were also at work in the West, even in the Churches, and the day might come when the best men of Christianity and Buddhism would meet to discuss the possibility of working together for the salvation of the world, through love. Meanwhile, Christianity must, with courtesy, offer its doctrines in place of those taught by Buddhists, with which he drew a contrast now favourable to the latter.

CHINA PREPARING FOR A
BIG REORGANISATION LOAN.EX-MINISTERS OF FINANCE ON A
FOREIGN TOUR.

The Asiatic News Agency states:—Mr.

Tung Kang, ex-Minister of Finance in company with another ex-Finance Minister, Mr. Chow Tse-chi, and a staff of four secretaries and translators, will leave for Europe and the United States shortly, travelling at Government expense. In addition to making an investigation of financial and economical conditions in Europe and America for the information of the Government in connection with the proposed thorough reorganization of China's national finances and the disbandment of superfluous soldiers, the two special delegates will assist the Peking Government in the United States when China opens formal negotiations with foreign capitalists, or the new Consortium, for a big reorganization loan for the effective political reconstruction of the republic on the security of the increased Maritime Customs tariffs and the revenues from the wine and tobacco department. Mr. W. Williams will then occupy a similar position over the Wine and Tobacco Inspectorate, as Sir R. Gamble does in the Salt Inspectorate.

According to Chinese Press telegrams from Shanghai and other Yangtze Ports, the mission of Mr. Tung Kang and Mr. Chow is watched with great interest by the Chinese liquor and tobacco merchants and traders, who are reported to be willing to advance a sufficiently large loan from Chinese financiers and capitalists provided that they are permitted to reorganize the existing wine and tobacco department on "perfect business lines." The Chinese merchants promise to obtain competent foreign advice and admit foreign participation, but they absolutely decline to allow any senseless and non-businesslike interference from the ever-wary and corrupt Chinese high government authorities in the reorganization and administration of this important department. Mr. Li, Chairman of the Chinese wine association, says that under proper and honest business management, the department will surely become another sound financial asset of the Government like the Maritime Customs and Salt Inspectorate.

MONSTER PETITION BY
CHINESE WOMEN.

A PLEA FOR SHORTER HOURS.

A pathetic appeal has been addressed by organizations representing 900,000 women workers, including those who took part in the recent silk flature strike, to the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, imploring him to reduce their hours of labour.

The women state, according to the *Min-Kuo-pao*, that their hours of labour are nominally 11 per day, but in practice usually 14. Under these conditions in summer time their health is seriously affected. Therefore the strikers' demand for a reduction of working hours is surely reasonable. It is pointed out that the Washington International Labour Conference of 1906, at which Dr. Wellington Koo represented China, decided upon an eight-hour day and 47-hour week. This decision has been ignored by the silk flatures. Should the Civil Governor use his influence to effect a reduction in the women's hours of labour "we will never forget your kindness," the petition concludes.

It may be recalled that at a recent meeting of the guilds, they were unanimous in their opinion that only silk of an inferior quality had for some time past been turned out by the women. This is not surprising when, as the women state, 14 hours labour per day has proved detrimental to their health.—*N.O. Daily News*.

SCRAPPING JAPANESE
MEN-OF-WAR.ARRANGEMENTS FOR FULFILLING
TREATY.

The Japanese Naval Department on August 16th made the following announcement:—

The Japanese Navy, with a view to speedily effecting on the coming into force of the Treaty for the limitation of naval armaments, the scrapping of war vessels to be so disposed of under the Treaty, has decided on the following preparatory operations:—

- (1) The *Atsugi* and the *Satsuna* to be transferred to Yokosuka where they are to be scrapped.
- (2) The *Katori* and the *Kashima* to be sent to Kure, where their turrets are to be landed, and then to come to Maizuru where they are to be scrapped.
- (3) The *Kuruma* to have her turrets landed at Kure and then to be sent to Sasebo, where she is to be scrapped.
- (4) The *Koma* to have her turrets landed at Yokosuka and then to be sent to Sasebo where she is to be scrapped.
- (5) Part of the operations preparatory to the scrapping of the war vessels under the Naval Treaty, other than those mentioned in the foregoing, to be carried out at the naval stations to which they respectively belong.
- (6) The war vessels the preparatory operations on which, as above mentioned, have been completed, are to wait for further orders until the coming into force of the Naval Treaty.—*Eastern News Agency*.

THE PENURY OF CANTON.
POOR RESPONSE TO SWATOW
RELIEF FUND APPEAL.

THE GENERAL INSECURITY OF LIFE.

Reuter's Correspondent at Canton, in a

dispatch sent to Shanghai on the 10th inst. wrote:—

Lack of confidence in their own Government has led many long-suffering shippers to demand foreign bottoms for the transportation of their goods and some native launch-owners to display foreign flags. This action is much criticized by the younger citizens, who characterize it as treason to the country.

The recent "atrocious" wars in the south have created a strong "clash" prejudice among the less educated in Kwangtung. The fearful loss of life and property near Swatow and vicinity in the typhoon of August 2nd is not arousing the usual response to charity appeals. Instead of the famous nine charitable institutions of Canton, it is the Chaochow Guild which has taken the initiative in the fund campaign for relief of the sufferers.

Many Canton shopkeepers whose business has been ruined by looting by Chen Chung-ming's troops say that the spoils thus gained by the culprits are sufficient to reconstruct Swatow and other Chaochow towns, claiming that most of General Chen's followers are natives of Wai-chow and Chaochow. The more enlightened Cantonese, however, are doing their best to raise a large relief fund, although the recent war and the present "clash" prejudice have made conditions very unfavourable for getting money here.

The more influential leaders of the community are now absent from Canton. The frequent arrest of political suspects and opponents on charges of sedition and the like has made it exceedingly dangerous for the wealthy to live peacefully here. As the demand for Government jobs is always greater than the supply, the reason for the maintenance of the large secret service to oust all political opponents can be understood. Well-to-do Cantonese who can afford to do so now prefer to live away from Canton at least for a time being.

"JOHNNIE WALKER WHISKY"
AT SHANGHAI.A JAPANESE SUBSTITUTE OF
"SPIRITS OF WINE"

A case of considerable interest in view of the extensive sale in Shanghai of spurious spirits bearing the labels of well-known brands, an evil which has been held to be responsible for a large percentage of crime locally, says the *N.O. Daily News*, was begun in the Japanese Court, at Shanghai, on August 18th. J. Hockabe, of 1478 Woosung Road, was committed for trial upon charges of injuring the credit of others, namely Messrs. John Walker & Sons, Ltd., by using dishonest means, having fraudulently and falsely represented certain spurious liquor to be whisky manufactured by that firm, and further with procuring for himself pecuniary gain by cheating others, contrary to Article 223 of the Japanese Criminal Code. The examining magistrate, Police Inspector Kobayashi, sentenced the defendant to 30 days' imprisonment upon a third charge of selling liquor without a licence.

Mr. R. F. C. Master, solicitor, who appeared for the agents of John Walker & Sons, said that the defendant had put up spurious whisky in that company's bottles and bearing that company's labels. "Johnnie Walker" was a very well known brand, widely drunk in Shanghai. The liquor purporting to be "Johnnie Walker" resembled exactly the original in colour, but was made with spirits of wine, coloured with brown sugar and flavoured with a little genuine whisky. Only the capsule differed from the genuine bottles. Practically neat spirits of wine was used.

WHAT GERMANY HAS PAID.

Sir R. Home, in answer to Mr. G. Lambert (L., South Molton), has published the following statement showing the amount Germany paid by way of reparations, under the Treaty of Versailles, from November 11th, 1918, to April 30th, 1922:—

	Million Gold Marks.
Gold and foreign currencies.....	1,423
Deliveries in kind (provisional figures).....	3,047
State properties in ceded territories (provisional and incomplete figures).....	2,504
Grand total.....	6,977
Prior charges were:	
Reimbursement of Spa coal advances.....	392
Cost of occupation to April 30th, 1921.....	2,139
Cost of occupation to April 30th, 1922.....	211
Total.....	2,735
Total reparation paid.....	4,242
The costs of the U.S.A. Army of occupation, which amounted to 1,011,000,000 gold marks for the period to April 30th, 1921, and to 58,000,000 gold marks for the period to April 30th, 1922, are not included in the above statement.	

"Pussyfoot," Johnson left New York, on June 22nd, en route for England, where he proposes to renew his "dry" campaign. In an interview, he declared that Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland, and Hungary would be dry in five years. Great Britain is fifteen, and France and Germany shortly afterwards.

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THE HAPPY WOMAN.

Many sages have discussed whether happiness be possible to man. It has been reserved for Dr. Josiah Oldfield to investigate the powers of woman. "Can a Woman be Happy?" was the question which he propounded, appropriately enough, to the members of the Eclectic Club. His answer put succinctly would seem to be that it is possible but improbable. "Man," said Byron, "always was and always will be a miserable rascal," and Dr. Oldfield is of much the same mind about woman. The best years of a woman's life are, to his piercing eye, the worst. Under 15 and over 50 her happiest days arrive. In those quiescent, or at least comparatively tranquil seasons, she may be, for Dr. Oldfield will not let himself be sanguine, more or less absorbed in the pursuit of worthy ideals. We would not deny it. But with the keenest appreciation of the charm of childhood it is difficult to believe that little girls are generally occupied by a quest for the ideal. "The desire of the moth for the star, of the night for the morrow, the devotion to something from 'the sphere of our sorrow.'" At the sad risk of seeming as pessimistic as Dr. Oldfield, we must needs remark that it is not the ideal but the real which commands the attention of children, who are apt to pluck the flower of to-day rather than suffer from absorption in the world of thought and spirit. We may also doubt whether the years after 50, either in men or women are those most favourable to the cult of the ideal. By 50 most of us have given up seeing visions, and if we have not yet begun to dream dreams we are likely to seek peace and ensure it rather than adventure on any spiritual pilgrimage. The maxim of Lord Melbourne, "Why can't you let it alone?" is the creed of middle age, but it is a fatal destructive to practical idealism. This is not to deny that the later decades of life have their function in the world. We would not even approve the popular theory that younger people are better, more generous, kinder than those who have past the rather vague term of middle age. It is surely written in the lessons of experience that no time of life is crueler than youth, with its carelessness, its injustice, and its wild enthusiasms. "Old men," said Bacon, "are best for judgment," and it is this quality of judgment which rarely comes to maturity before middle age that often makes the later years of life happier than youth.

Something of this is perhaps in Dr. Oldfield's mind when he protests that many a woman between 15 and 50 is discontented and dangerous. During that considerable span she is engaged upon what Dr. Oldfield, hitting both sexes with one stone, cruelly calls an impossible quest, the search for an ideal husband. Looking at the long result of time, the doctor observes, certainly, with broken hearts, wrecked lives, and shattered ideals as the result of this irrational demand. Still nursing the unconquerable hope, woman, he observes, persists in demanding an ideal to marry. And perhaps it is all for the best. Her eternal dissatisfaction with us is one of those forces, not ourselves certainly, which make for righteousness. The eternal womanly hope does, indeed, lead us afield. For according to our doctor's aphorism "it is the worrying of discontented women that makes men get on." It is not to the inspiration of the heavenly voice that we owe Socrates, but to the nagging of Xanthippe. Thus modern science finds a use for everything. "Whether the discovery of this great truth will be a consolation to discontented wives or their hapless husbands we cannot tell. To us it seems rather hard on the husbands that it should be publicly proclaimed. It is surely the sort of principle which should be confined to the decent obscurity of a learned book and only allowed to reach the general public through a qualified practitioner. But Dr. Oldfield's pessimism goes deep. An earlier sage bequeathed to humanity the principle that no man should be called happy till he is dead. Dr. Oldfield will have us call no woman happy till her husband is dead. The happiest women, to quote him precisely, are the widows of really bad men, not as you might justly suppose upon the principle that the most exquisite pleasure is cessation of pain, but because those relics of iniquity do not "waste force in pursuit of a phantom." Surely this is an error in observation. Widows, even the widows of bad men, are not found to exhibit a repugnance from marriage. How no voice adjuring him to "beware of widows" ever reached Dr. Oldfield? Has he never heard of the triumph of hope over experience? But we fear that he is a misogynist in grain. He finds in women an eagerness "to command servants" (that must be a thwarted desire nowdays), "to dominate a husband, and have men as supplicants," but few of the sex have been described by Dr. Oldfield following "the star which calls men through hardships and death to Empire-building." Let us confess that the female soldier, sailor, or explorer is a rare bird. In it the doctor means more than this it is hard to know what he means. Happiness to him is the absorbing pursuit of an ideal such as power, knowledge, wealth, health, and beauty. It is with some surprise we learn that women do not travel far along any of these roads to happiness. Many women, we might have thought, and our doctor seemed to tell us, were absorbed in the quest for power, some surely seek knowledge, and some wealth. To be absorbed in the pursuit of health seems the life of a valetudinarian, but those unhappy creatures are not all male. The ambition to be beautiful is not wholly to seek along women. Dr. Oldfield, however, complains that their search is not for a means to make all women beautiful—surely a desperate task—but to make one woman especially attractive. He seems to have forgotten the dressmakers. Their quest of beauty is in the nature of things altruistic. But we commend to him the maxim of one of the Victorian sages. It was Mrs. Poyser who, when troubled by another of these attempts to treat women and men as separate species, remarked: "I don't deny that women are foolish. God Almighty made 'em to match the men."—Daily Telegraph

Popular Guardians recently agreed to let the unemployed have the use of the bowling green belonging to the borough, and at all hours they have availed themselves of the privilege. They have now addressed to the Mayor a request to be supplied with indiarubber shoes out of the children's boot fund. The request has been refused.

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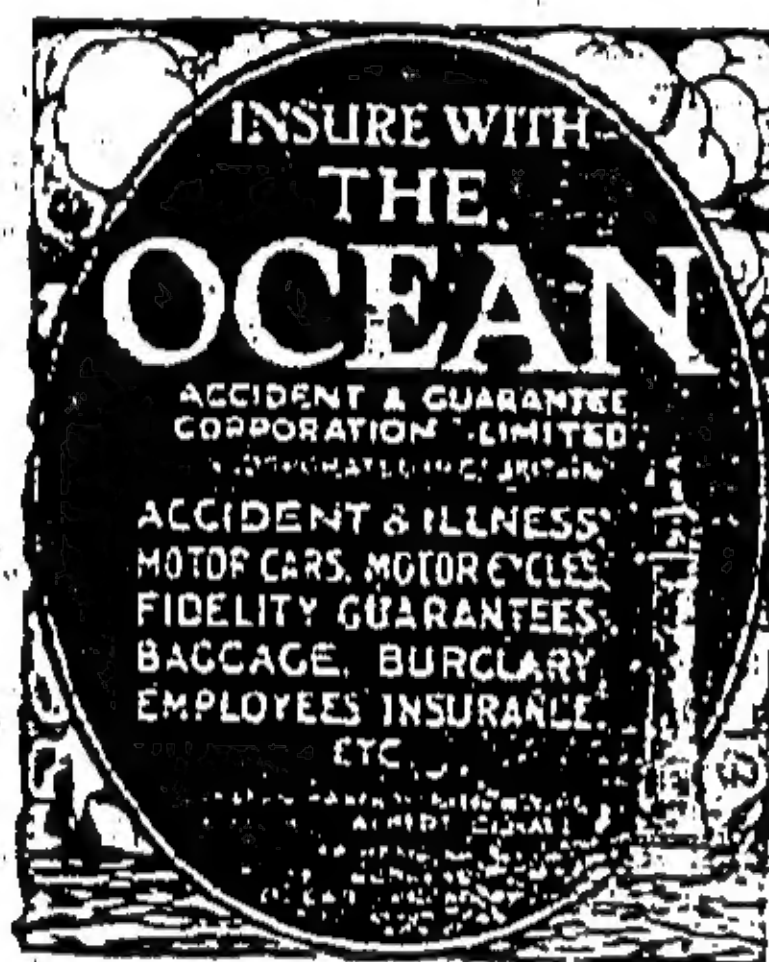
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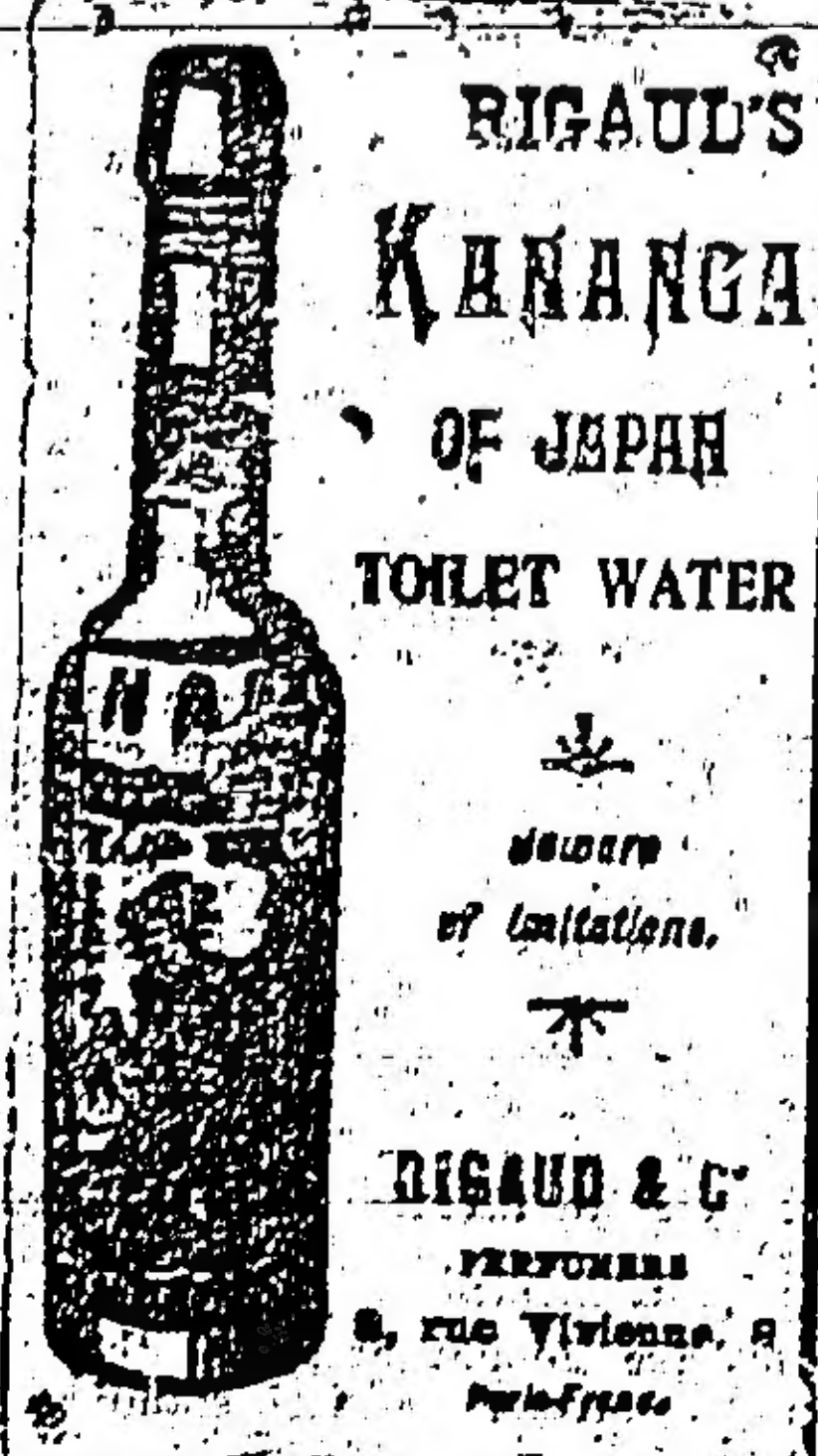
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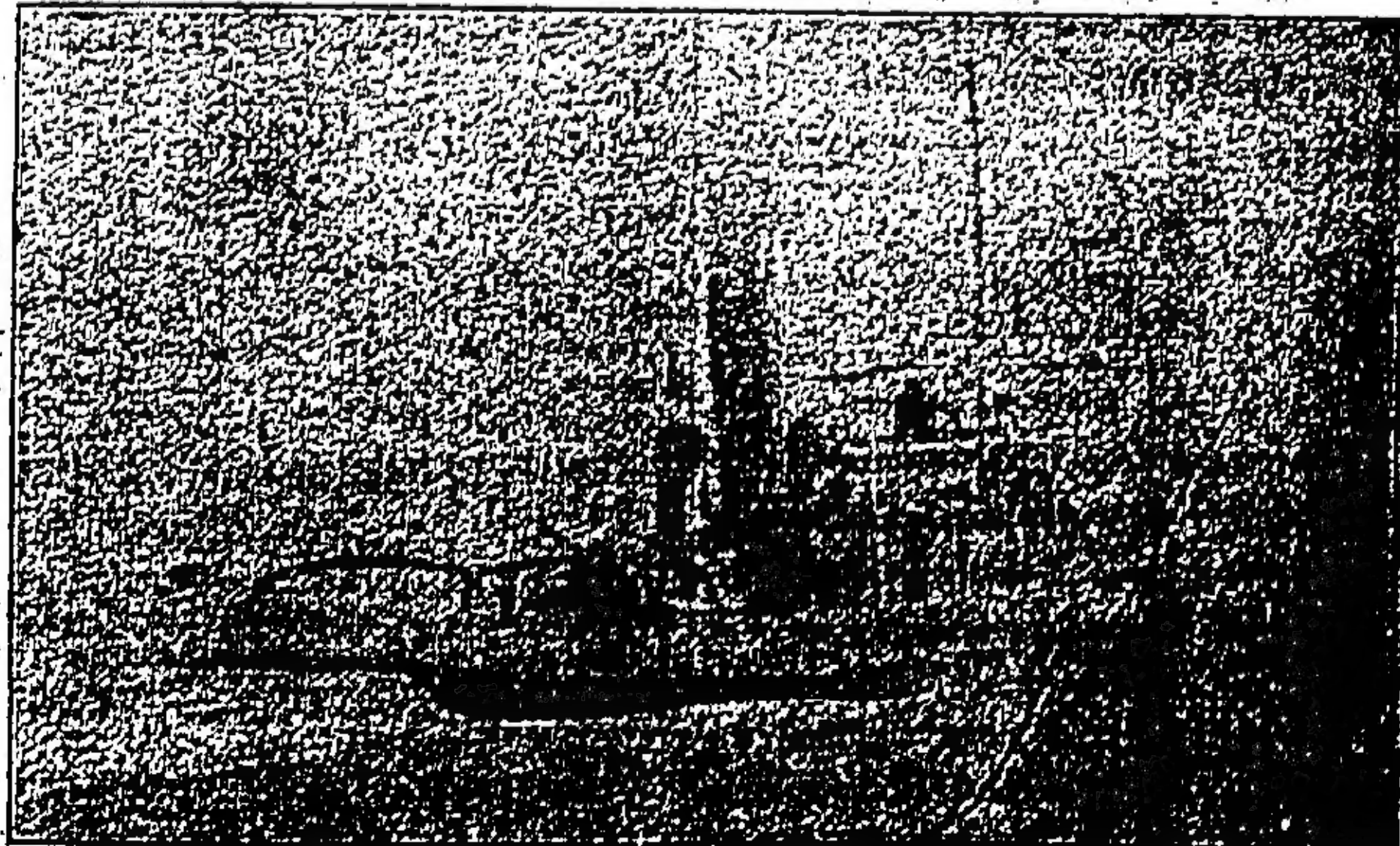
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THE HONOURS DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

A DUKE'S AMUSING DISCLOSURES.

THE CHAIRWOMAN'S O.B.E.

During the debate in the House of Lords on July 17th on the present system of conferring honours. The Duke of Northumberland contended that there was no parallel between this Government and any previous Government on the question of honours, because of the immense scale on which honours had been given, also because of the utter disregard of services and character, and because of the peculiar and systematic attempts made to obtain control over the Press by selling honours in return for newspaper support; and, further, because the Government was placed in a peculiar position, because it was composed of two of the parties in the State, and in many cases those who received the honour were expected to contribute to the funds. The power of patronage nominally rested in the hands of two parties forming the Coalition, but the curious thing was that, although the Prime Minister's party was smaller and less influential than the Unionist party in the Coalition Government, it had amassed a party chest variously estimated at between one and two millions. Whole groups of newspapers had been deprived of independence by the wholesale and lavish grants of honours, a great many newspapers being the mere echo of Downing Street, by whom they were controlled. It was clear there had been carried on a not wholly unremunerative trade. (Hear, hear.) The conditions, he suggested, should be investigated in order to ascertain how the great fortune was amassed by the Coalition Liberal party, the conditions under which it was held, and the persons who subscribed to it. Were the subscribers confined to Liberal Coalitionists, or did admirers of the Prime Minister contribute?

He knew of a case where a gentleman was offered an honour if he would contribute to party funds, and as he was not inclined to do so his name did not appear in the honours' list. He (the Duke) had made inquiries, and it was said the gentleman's name was never on the list, and that those in authority had never heard of the matter. The fact remained that he was on some list, and was offered an honour. Even within the last four years recipients of honours had figured in the courts of law, not entirely to their credit.

It was little use having an inquiry into the merits of those who had recently received honours, because it was admitted that the question of merits did not enter into it at all. Since 1918 forty-nine Privy Counsellors, Peers, Baronets, and Knights were created, all of whom were either proprietors, principal shareholders, editors, managing-directors, or chairmen of groups of newspapers. That figure did not include other gentlemen who had been similarly honoured and who, without having connection with the Press, had very obligingly provided the money to purchase a newspaper or group of newspapers. Could they call it a coincidence when they found three persons concerned with the principal newspaper in South Wales, the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, all honoured with titles—the proprietor, one of the largest shareholders, and the editor? Really this did seem to be overdoing it. (Hear, hear.)

The last honours list, though perhaps the worst in many respects ever produced, did not include any Press honours. It was evident that the powers that be were getting alarmed. It was true that many of these gentlemen had received honours for genuine services, apart from their connection with the Press. But still the fact remained that a regular system had been established for controlling the Press by the corrupt use of honours. Twenty years ago it was a recognised principle that no honours should be granted to the Press, since it established relations between the Government and the Press which were subversive of the independence of the Press. That standard had been abandoned, and it was reserved to this Government to rob the Press of its independence.

TOUTING FOR HONOURS.

The system of toutting for honours cried aloud for inquiry. He had obtained a denial from the Government that these touts were authorised by them, and he accepted the denial unreservedly; but letters which had come into his possession left a strong impression that while those touts had received no authority from the Government, they yet might have some connection with the third party who was authorised by the Government. He quoted the following letter written in identical terms to two people living in different parts of England:

"Dear Sir—I am requested to place before you a social matter of a very confidential nature, which may be of interest to you. Will you kindly let me know whether you can suggest a meeting within the next few days in London or elsewhere? I cannot put more in the letter."

"P.S.—In case you might care to find out who I am, I am well known to—here followed the name of a well-known baronet in the North of England."

Describing the well-known baronet as Sir John Blank, the noble Duke said the recipient of the letter was introduced to Sir John Blank, who informed him that the letter had emanated from Downing Street, and that he (Sir John Blank) had mentioned the recipient's name as being worthy of an honour, and that he would have to pay £240,000 if he wanted a baronetcy. "The other recipient of the letter was told that he was a suitable person for a baronetcy, and if he agreed it could be done in an hour." (Laughter.) A sum of £10,000 was mentioned, and that it could be spread over four years. (Laughter.)

In another case the tout told the gentleman he waited upon that he was authorised to offer him a knighthood or a baronetcy—"not of the Order of the British Empire—no nonsense of that kind, but the real thing." (Loud laughter.)

The knighthood would cost £12,000 and the baronetcy £33,000. The tout pointed out that there had been cases in the past where persons paid for honours and failed to receive them; but in this case nothing need be paid until he was absolutely assured that the honour would be given. There were only five knighthoods left for the unclashed (laughter)—but it was decided upon a baronetcy list—the honours, which a retiring Prime Minister was allowed to recommend on a change of Government. That change might take place at any time now—(cheers and laughter)—and it was unlikely that the next Government would give so many honours. "Hear, hear," and laughter. This, therefore, was an exceptional opportunity. There was no time to be lost. (Renewed loud laughter.)

In another case the tout commenced the conversation by saying that the Prime Minister wished to ascertain if the person in question would accept a high honour for services rendered during the war, to which query the reply given was that "such services as I rendered during the war have already been recognised by the bestowal of the O.B.E., and my chairman has received the same honour." (Laughter.) I again asked why, if the Prime Minister thought I was deserving of some high honour, he should approach me through this gentleman. I am sorry to say I lost my temper and told him I would consider the offer of a baronetcy from Mr. Lloyd George as the greatest insult he could possibly offer me. (Hear, hear and laughter.) Unfortunately he (the noble Duke) was not in a position to give names, but he had reason to believe those affected would be willing to come forward if a proper Parliamentary inquiry were instituted. (Hear, hear.) If that means failed, he believed there were others for arriving at the truth, and he hoped to secure the support of these gentlemen in adopting these means.

If the Government succeed in burking a full inquiry into this matter (the noble Duke concluded) I shall regret it, but I shall find considerable consolation in the reflection that no course can do them more harm in the country. I shall not pretend to be sorry if the public forms the conclusion that this Government has been responsible for "inaugurating a system of corruption such as has not been seen in this country for a hundred years, and that they have deliberately used the prerogative of the Crown in order to support that system." (Hear, hear.)

MR. TAFT AND THE SCOTS.

Mr. Taft, Chief Justice and ex-President of the United States, recently received the honorary degree of LL.D. of Aberdeen University. Afterwards a luncheon was given in his honour. Replying to the toast of his health, proposed by Principal Sir George Adam Smith, Mr. Taft said whether America ought to have gone into the war earlier or not was a matter that would give rise to discussion. Certainly, if they had been in earlier the losses would not have been so great, and something might have been done to prevent the destruction under which the world was now staggering. He was an optimist. He was sure they were going to recover themselves, but he hoped to be an optimist to be sure. (Laughter.) As to his visit to Scotland, if he was not afraid of offending their modesty, he would say that the Scots were a really great people. Coming there to the source of so much influence throughout the world, he was delighted to receive an honour from that ancient university. "The Scots permeated everything that he knew of in the world where it was worth while being. (Laughter.) He had wondered how it was that the Scottish race, coming from the limited country where they had to work for everything they got, could accomplish so much in all parts of the world as they did. It was easy to explain. It was because of their early training that they had been successful, and because they had been taught by their experience and discipline and character to know what it was that made for real progress in the world, and that left them hardly any excuse for failing to be successful. (Laughter and cheers.)

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STRAITS & CALCUTTA	SAMSANG	Friday	25th Aug.	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	HOPHSANG	Sunday	27th Aug.	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	MINGSANG	Tuesday	29th Aug.	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	HOSANG	Tuesday	29th Aug.	Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	DREIFAR	Tuesday	29th Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI via FOOCHOW	LOKSANG	Tuesday	29th Aug.	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	CHIPSANG	Tuesday	29th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Wednesday	30th Aug.	Noon
KOBE	KUMSANG	Thursday	31st Aug.	Noon
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Tuesday	5th Sept.	Noon
KOBE	FOOKSANG	Wednesday	6th Sept.	Noon
KOBE	KUTSANG	Sunday	10th Sept.	D.L.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when movement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 1,500-ton steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo takes 2 through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Sarawak and other ports.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is maintained between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

is "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about

Friday, 25th Aug. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

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Telephone No. 211.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

Yours	Des Hongkong
"GLENARIFFE"	25th August.
"GLENANNOY"	15th September.
"GLENNOLE"	23rd September.

HOMEWARDS.

Yours	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENLUOE"	2nd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"GLENHARRIS"	3rd Sept.	LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"GLENBROOKSHIRE"	14th Sept.	LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"GLENADE"	24th Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars, please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 24th.
Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,336 tons, Capt. K. Fukue, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Laomedon, British str., 4,369 tons, Capt. A. H. Smith, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Pooler, Chinese str., 311 tons, Capt. Chan Kum, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hung Shun & Co.
Prometheus, Norwegian str., 1,921 tons, Capt. W. Knutsen, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—K. Larsen & Co.
 August 25th.
Chiefo, Chinese str., 381 tons, Capt. J. T. Thirlwell, from Hoibow, with a general cargo.—Hung Shun S.S. Co.
Changlu, British str., 1,293 tons, Capt. A. McEachern, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Chiyaya Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.
Chipping, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. G. F. Matthews, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Chifur, Norwegian str., 1,102 tons, Capt. N. Wjort, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Thorsen & Co.
Hak Canton, Chinese str., 550 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—W. Hing S.S. Co.
Melborg, Norwegian str., 1,921 tons, Capt. G. Jorgensen, from Keelung, with a general cargo.—Thorsen & Co.
Hepang, British str., from Canton.
Nash, Chinese str., 2,769 tons, Capt. T. A. Lee, from Chingwangtao, with a general cargo.—Dodwell & Co.
Xancho, British str., from Canton.
Pekin Maru, Japanese str., 2,769 tons, Capt. J. Yawata, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—T. K. K.
Xingchow, British str., 1,210 tons, Capt. G. D. Mills, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

August 24th.
Chiyaya Maru, for Keelung.
Changlu, for K. C. Wan.
Chiefo, for Canton.
Chifur, for Hoibow.
Hak Canton, for K. C. Wan.
Hepang, for Bangkok.
Melborg, for Shanghai.
Nash, for Hongkong.
Xancho, for Sourabaya.
Xingchow, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. **Amakusa Maru**, on August 24th: Mr. and Mrs. A. Cruise.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. **Helena** (Blue Funnel) left Liverpool on August 19th for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Taku and Dairen, and is due here on or about September 14th.
 The s.s. **Bellerophon** (Blue Funnel) left New York on August 19th via Suez for Penang, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong and Keelung, and is due here on or about October 12th.
 The s.s. **Genoa** (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on August 21st for Genoa, Marseille, Liverpool and Glasgow.
 The s.s. **Eden** (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on August 22nd for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp.
 The s.s. **Leina** (Blue Funnel) left Cebu on August 23rd for Hongkong, due here on August 26th, at 1 p.m.
 The R.M.S. **Empress of Australia** which leaves at noon on Saturday is omitting calls at Nagasaki and Kobe.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. **Ito Maru** (American line) left Shanghai for Hongkong on August 24th, and is expected here on August 27th.
 The **Dodwell-Castle Line** s.s. **Wray Castle**, which sailed from this port on May 28th for Boston and New York via Suez, arrived at Boston on August 19th.
 The **Dodwell-Castle Line** s.s. **Bolton Castle**, from Hongkong via Suez, arrived at New York on August 17th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ajia (Blue Funnel), due September 1st.
Antiochus (Blue Funnel), due August 31st.
Awa Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 27th.
Egra (B.F.), due August 26th.
Empress of Asia, due August 31st, 8 a.m.
Hyton (Blue Funnel), due September 10th.
Ito Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 28th.
Nagano Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 7th.
Orestes (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 18th.
Tallghin (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 3rd.
Torika (B.F.), due August 25th.
Tora Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 27th.
Tydeus (Blue Funnel), due September 13th.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 24th, at 11:10.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 23 deg. N. Long. 127 deg. E., moving N.E. August 24th, at 11:15.—Pressure has decreased very considerably at Tokyo owing to the approach of the typhoon. It is nearly stationary at Chinese and Philippine stations.
 The typhoon to the north-east of Formosa is now moving north-eastward.
 Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 24th August, 1.75 inch. Total since January 1st, 47.30 inches, against an average of 63.20 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; fair to showery.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 24th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.81	29.54	29.45
Temperature	83	78	83
Humidity	72	91	69
Wind Direction	WNW	Cal	SE
Force	2	0	1
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.01	0.00	1.75

Highest open-air Temperature on 24th = 85
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th = 73

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 25th to 31st, 1922.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Week	Time	Day of Week	Time
Fri. 25	h. m. 10 52	Fri. 25	h. m. 4 42
Sat. 26	h. m. 11 51	Sat. 26	h. m. 5 13
Sun. 27	h. m. 0 7	Sun. 27	h. m. 6 8
Mon. 28	h. m. 0 56	Mon. 28	h. m. 6 31
Tues. 29	h. m. 1 55	Tues. 29	h. m. 7 12
Wed. 30	h. m. 3 13	Wed. 30	h. m. 8 19
Thur. 31	h. m. 4 48	Thur. 31	h. m. 11 39

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. ever recorded.	Lowest W.L. ever recorded.	W.L. Aug. 25.	W.L. Aug. 12.
Wuchow, W. River	+79.50	-2.43	35.30	35.10
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	8.50	8.00
Linkongchow, N. River	+57.00	—	11.60	—
Samahai, N. River	+27.25	-5.00	13.50	13.20
Shekiang, E. River	+15.15	-0.98	3.40	4.00

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSEE	FROM
Kinsey, Steamer <i>Glimp</i> , Ewo Shanghai	Shanghai
Messagerie for Sunkingyuan	Shanghai
Chanfour, Chinois, 40, d'Ardenne	Tientsin
Charol	Tientsin
Orwald, Passenger <i>Sardis</i>	Yokohama
Wingcum, Gunleig, Victoria	Yokohama
Street	Yokohama
Liuymchin, No. 7, Leungfai Ter.	Shanghai
Dongsongro Dahdore Yeling	Shanghai
choy	Shanghai
2544	Shanghai
Kwongchunchoy	Peking
Chiam	Yokohama
Kochingy c/o Great Eastern Hotel	Amoy
Yatai Winklok Street	Amoy
Aunhin	Shanghai
(Celery) Shungchow, 1, Kwong	Taipei
Yuan Street East	Kobe
Kianhongshan, 100, Taitung	Shanghai
Yongtsoopoo, 15, Landale	Amoy
Street	Shanghai
Kianghing, Englok Street	Taipei
Looteangin	Amoy

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

NUMBER ADDRESS FROM

13341/22nd Westshore, San Francisco

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA	Bangal Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Sept.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	City of Bagdad	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 25th inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Elavie Prince	Brit.	Princo Line	End of Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO	Amoy	Am.	Strathairn & Barry	On 26th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAP. PORTS & H.Y.	President Cleveland	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co.	On 15th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	China	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co.	On 16th Sept.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	About 26th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'WAI, J. PORTS	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Ision	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 7th Sept.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Jeppore	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 28th inst.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SPONG &c.	Cordillera	Brit.	Manageries Maritimes	About 5th Sept.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	Katori Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Sept., at 11 a.m.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	Theresa	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Sept.
GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Glenshane	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th Sept.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON & GLASGOW	Ningchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd Sept.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	Zeeva	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 7th inst.
HAYRE, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	City of Manchester	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 28th inst.
BOMBAY, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Macedonia	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 27th Sept.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Wakasa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Namang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Van Overstraten	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 2nd Sept.
BRINDISI, VENICE & HAIPHONG	Trada	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 5th Sept.
HAIPHONG via HONKOW & PAKHOI	Kalong	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th inst., at D.I.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Toku Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 21st inst.
SANDAKAN	Kosui Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 21st inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Hwang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 19th Sept., at Noon.
SINGAPORE via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st inst.
SINGAPORE via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Tosa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Angkor	Jap.	Manageries Maritimes	About 1st Sept.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Kalyan	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI	Persia	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 6th Sept.
SAIGON	Kamsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE	Thyana	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 26th inst.
MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA	Busho Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	Tjikembang	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 27th inst.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Drukar	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW AMOY & FOCHOH	Kiangang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 27th inst., at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOH	Halfoong	Brit.	Douglas Lapaik & Co.	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOH	Halfoong	Brit.	Douglas Lapaik & Co.	On 25th inst., at 1 p.m.
MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, &c.	Yuenang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	Dewey	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 5th Sept.
	Taming	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Sept., 4 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal

From Europe	Arrive Vancouver	From Canada	Due England
Empress Australia Aug. 26	Sept. 15	Empress Scotland Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Empress Asia Sept. 7	Sept. 25	Empress France Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Empress Canada Sept. 21	Oct. 9	Empress Scotland Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Empress Russia Oct. 5	Oct. 23	Empress France Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Empress Australia Oct. 19	Nov. 6	Empress Scotland Nov. 14	Nov. 21
Empress Asia Nov. 2	Nov. 20	Empress France Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Empress Canada Nov. 16	Dec. 4	Empress Scotland Dec. 12	Dec. 19

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SYDNEY" ... 27th Aug. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 28th Aug. ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF FLORENCE" ... 29th Aug. ... London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passenger rates apply to—

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Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF BAGDAD"	... via Suez Canal	... 25th August
S.S. "TITAN"	... via Suez Canal	... 26th Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"	... via Suez Canal	... 15th Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL"	... via Suez Canal	... 25th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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STEAMERS & DEPARTURES.

SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANGKOR"	15,000	On or about 1st Sept.
"ANGKOR"	15,000	On or about 15th Sept.	
"AZAY LE BIDEAU"	15,000	On or about 29th Sept.	
MARSEILLES, via HAI-FONG, SAIGON, PHNOM-PENH, ANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUZ, & PORT-SAID	"CORDILLERE"	11,000	On or about 5th Sept.
"AMAZON"	11,000	On or about 19th Sept.	
"ANGKOR"	15,000	On or about 3rd Oct.	
"ANGKOR"	15,000	On or about 17th Oct.	

COMMERCIAL LINE

HARVEY, DUNKER & ANTWEP DIRECT

"LT. ST. LOUBERT-BEE"

About 26th Sept.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX (ON APPLICATION)

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REPRESENTATION:

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A. JOHARD,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

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SWATOW AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG	... Capt. W. C. Passmore	Friday,	25th Aug., at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	... Capt. W. S. Turnbull	Tuesday,	29th Aug., at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	... Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday,	1st Sept., at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co., Ltd.)**REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE**

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 31st Aug.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 31st Aug.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office:

No. 117, Bank Street, West.

Tel. No. 155.

SUMITARA,

Agents.

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. No. 140.

P. & O. British India**Apcar and****Eastern & Australian Lines**

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JEYPORE"	5,218	30th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	30th Aug.	do
"SOVARA"	8,850	13th Sept.	do
"BOUDAN"	8,896	22nd Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACEDONIA"	10,412	27th Sept.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"KALYAN"	8,897	11th Oct.	Antwerp
"MANTUA"	11,000	25th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,054	8th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,000	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,500	10th Jan. 1923	do
"SARDINIA"	6,580	24th Jan.	do
"NELLORE"	8,853	7th Feb.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"EGRA"	5,108	28th Aug. Noon	Singapore via Amoy.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,649	2nd Sept.	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	31st Aug.	(Mandla, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"TORILLA"	5,206	29th Aug.	Japan, Shanghai & Japan.
"KALYAN"	8,897	29th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"SQUADAN"	6,596	7th Sept.	Shanghai.
"MACEDONIA"	11,000	8th Sept.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Messing not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—
Cargo only.**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM ANTWERP & MARSEILLES—

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Taking Passengers to Europe) Saturday, 16th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DUBBAN & CAPE TOWN—SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE

"TACOMA MARU" ... 19th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGU. & FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"JAYA MARU" ... 26th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUBHO MARU" ... 1st Sept.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & RANGOON.

"KORSHU MARU" ... 26th Aug.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dairen—Taking

cargo to CANADA, U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"HAWAII MARU" ... 1st Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAWANA MARU" ... 12th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ. ... 20th Sept.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... 20th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ALTAI MARU" ... 20th Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passenger.

"KALU MARU" ... Every Sunday.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Every Sunday.

TAKAO via SWATOW AMOY.

Tel. No. 4090.

Y. YASUDA, Manager

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... End of September.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

84, George's Building.

Telephones 2166.

Telegrams (Furness)

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS**

For	To	Sailing
AMOY, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 25th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & RINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 25th Aug. 4 p.m.
HOANGHAI, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIPOH"	On 26th Aug. D.L.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 27th Aug. Noon.
SWATOW & RANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 27th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENGCHU"	On 28th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZECHUEN"	On 29th Aug. 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"LIANGHOU"	On 30th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & AMOY	"TAMING"	On 2nd Sept. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KUNGHOU"	On 2nd Sept. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & RANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 3rd Sept. 4 p.m.
WUHAN, CHENGKOW & TIENTSIN	"KAYING"	On 3rd Sept. 4 p.m.
	"KURICHOW"	On 5th Sept. 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAIL, and CARGO
Steamers. Saloon accommodation, electric fans, and electric light. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yunnan and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, awaiting the convenience of transshipment at Weiping.

BANKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

CARGO & BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG**

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
BANGKOK	"TRONG SAMUD"	Aug. 28th, 6 p.m.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Manila & Australian Ports
"TAIWAN"	23rd Sept.	27th Sept.
"CHANGSHA"	15th Oct.	19th Oct.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provision, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Managing Agents,**U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY****FLEET CORPORATION.****TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE**

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$820.50 First Class

Through.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... 18th Sept. ... 5th Oct.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... 18th Sept. ... 5th Oct.

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... 18th Sept. ... 5th Oct.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... 18th Sept. ... 5th Oct.

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